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McKean County Miner

[illegible] Proprietor

Arrival and Departure of Mails

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Lodge Directory.

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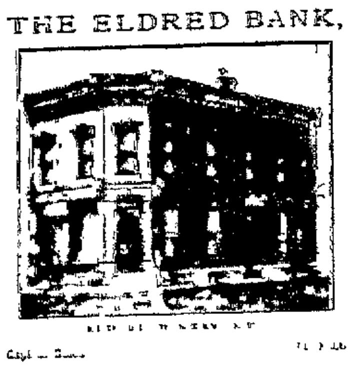

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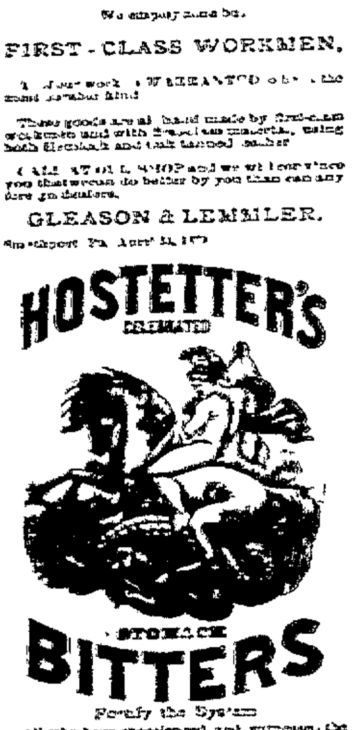

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PROTECTION.

AN ARGUMENT IN ITS FAVOR

Delivered by Hon. W. W. Brown in House of Representatives at Washington

MR. SPEAKER: At the opening of the present session it was significantly intimated by the speaker on assuming the chair that the condition of our country was such as to demand little legislation in regard to our commercial and industrial interests.

The following well timed and eminently appropriate language was used by him:

[illegible] that all matters of legislation [illegible] careful consideration [illegible] character of the interests [illegible] conservative and patriotic [illegible] considerable [illegible] attention to the subject [illegible] are undoubtedly necessary and [illegible] after a careful examination [illegible] they shall extend and when and in what manner they shall be made. If there are any [illegible] fear that your action upon this or any [illegible] object will be actually injurious to any interests [illegible] even afford reasonable cause for alarm I am quite sure that they will be agreeably disappointed." Renewed applause upon the Democratic side.

After saying that sudden and radical changes in the laws and regulations affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the people ought never to be made unless imperatively demanded by some great public emergency, he proceeds:

[illegible]

This announcement by the speaker was applauded with great zest by the Democrats and was I believe accepted by the country as an admission if not an assertion that existing [illegible] were such as to determine against any interference with the reasonably satisfactory state of affairs.

It was [illegible] it was an intimation that those who demanded a change were such as had not given serious attention to the subject and therefore not competent to rightly judge.

How [illegible] this pledge and approval [illegible] which applauded the utterance? The first shock to the country was the announcement of a free trade majority [illegible] committee of ways and means. The second was the report of the committee on the 11th of March of a horizontal tariff bill reducing import duties 20 per cent. [illegible] The third was the vote of the house on the 15th of April [illegible] the bill. [illegible] while trade languishes that [illegible] payments wait the result of this fixed purpose to do something striking by the majority. The marvel is not that there are so many failures in the country but that there are so few.

NO DEMAND FOR REDUCTION.

Sir this whole scheme of reduction by the present congress is not only not demanded by the people, it is clearly contrary to their will manifested in every instance where that will has been formerly expressed. The majority of this house seem to imagine that they hold their power here because the people want reduction of import duties. Now what ground is there for that belief? Take for instance my own state where the falling off of republican representation is quite up to the average, and I will gentlemen assume that the people sent democrats instead of republicans from those districts because they desired tariff reduction? Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania Mr. [illegible] or the gentleman from Pennsylvania Mr. Elliott assert such a reason for their success in the campaign of 1882? Neither they nor any of their Democratic colleagues will claim any such thing. I do not deny but that there were general and indefinite promises of tariff or revenue reform, but if there was a single elector supporting the democratic nominee who supposed he knew what was meant by revenue reform, that person never attributed it to a purpose to reduce duties on imports.

Sir this is another among the many instances in which the democratic majority have mistaken the whispering of the Cobden Club for the majestic voice of the American people. To their credit be it said the democratic members from Pennsylvania are not thus deceived. Brave however as has been their course on this floor in this contest, true as they have been to their own and their constituents' convictions, I think they will now readily see how futile are all heroic endeavors when unequally yoked with a party whose traditions and whose history for more than forty years has been a ceaseless war upon the American system.

And here I desire to say that it is not at all surprising that many gentlemen on the other side have been deceived into the belief that the people demand a reduction of import duties.

At each campaign the platforms of that party are made up of glittering generalities, general allegations, platitudes, and promises of reform, so that when the campaign ends and the congressman takes his seat he is as uncertain what his instructions are as if the voice of his constituency had never been uttered.

How is the representative to know his people's will? Is it to be assumed that promise to reform the tariff means to reduce it? I protest against my brothers on the democratic side being badgered into a war upon protection to American industry upon any such pretext. My recollection is that the last time you said anything definite in your platform about tariff the people repudiated it most emphatically: that was in 1880 when you declared for revenue only or free trade.

Since that time you have been for "reform only" and all you have said about tariff should go without saying at all, for it has consisted of general promises to so arrange the tariff as to do great good without doing any harm whatever. This promise is as perfect as indefinite quality can possibly make it. Is it any wonder that the gentleman from Illinois Mr. Morrison thinks he is instructed to go the left and that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) thinks he is instructed to go to the right?

Sir I say again there is no demand for a reduction of duties. Look at the result in the state of Ohio. The act of 1883 was pushed through congress in the last hours of the session in a struggle to pass a bill while the republicans were still in power so as to prevent the sweeping reduction threatened by the revenue reformers, soon to assume control. The wool-growers of the country as also the woolen manufacturers, were shamefully deserted.

What was the result? Did the people complain that the reduction was too little? Have they been calling for a horizontal 20 per cent. more? No, sir. They spoke in thunder tones of warning to the republican party. It was all in vain that the party protested that the democrats were more hostile to the wool growers than they. The people answered: "You have been pledged to protection. You came into power on a platform committed to the 'American system,' and in your haste you yielded to the importunities of the common enemy, and we will teach you that disobedience to the people's will is death." Sir, I say that this treatment, though heroic was just. Not just to the democrats because they gathered glory not their own, but just to the republican party. To that party let it be a warning for all time to come. Since the reduction is not demanded by the people why is this bill before the house? First. It is demanded by the manufacturers of Europe. Second. It is another attempt to make practical a threadbare theory that through all the commercial ages has not only proved impracticable but impossible. The first proposition needs no proof: all admit that reduction of duties would be glad tidings to the old world. The fallacy of the second is as manifest as the injustice of the first. There is not a point of time in the history of the world's commerce that has witnessed a practical operation of the free trade doctrine.

The nations of the earth have ordained free trade just so far and no farther as it has been to their interest so to do. England has been denominated a free trade nation. She never has been so to a greater extent than was deemed to her interest. Her free list never extended beyond the line that marks the boundary between profit and loss. The protected list was never below fifty three in number and though it has been claimed that the tax on these is not levied for protection's sake an examination shows that the assertion is untrue. Take for instance the article of tobacco, nearly all of which is imported from the United States. It is true that home production of the article itself is not protected, as England can profitably cultivate tobacco, but see how craftily she incorporates the principle of protection in her laws on tobacco.

On unmanufactured tobacco the duty is 75 cents per pound or 84 cents if less than 10 per cent moisture, while on manufactured tobacco the duty is [illegible] cents for the first and $1 10 for the second. Is this tax for revenue only? Our exports of leaf tobacco to Great Britain in 1880 were 33,146,486 pounds, the average value being 10.3 cents per pound, upon which the duty at the lowest rate, 75 cents, amounted to $25,107,864, or about 700 per cent. If the entire amount had been imported into that country as manufactured tobacco it would have paid a duty of [illegible] or a tribute of over ten millions for the encouragement of English tobacco manufactures. It will thus be seen that England is free trade when and where it pays, and she is protection when it is for her interest so to be.

When it was impossible for her farmers to supply food for her people she placed wheat and corn in the free list. Whenever it seems apparent that any of her manufactured products is so low that no other country can compete with her in the market, that article goes upon the free list, but not otherwise. Free trade is as far from realization now as it was two centuries ago.

Standing alone, divorced from practice, the theory is good enough. It is captivating and in many ways logical, but it starts from impossibilities and [illegible] until air seems to its votaries as palpable as earth. It will find a firm foundation whereon to stand when the law of self preservation and the sentiment of patriotism have been eliminated from human nature. Then this nation will legislate not for itself alone but for all nations, and all nations will legislate not for themselves alone but for the United States.

But we are told that free trade must obtain because it is a "great principle," that it is a synonym for freedom, equality and human brotherhood. And the freedom loving Cobden Club, fresh from a serene survey of the contentment of the Green Isle and the happy homes of merry England, so graphically pictured by my colleague (Mr. Kelley), have hung out their sign among the New York importers and nabobs and are organizing free trade clubs to the delight of our Irish fellow citizens on the soil of poor oppressed America.

Out upon the impostors. What a travesty upon freedom, equality and human brotherhood. Shall these blessed words lose their sweetness being thus coupled? It shall not be. Freedom thus yoked is a lie, and every Irishman in this free land should say with my friend from Illinois Mr. Finerty, we will have none of it.

TAXATION.

How shall the revenues necessary to carry on our government be raised? To be logical the free trader should assume the responsibility of holding that all government tax should be internal and collected direct from the people. Few however have the courage to concede so much. Mr. Beecher however, who is a fresh apostle and somewhat too vigorous to be politic, speaks what he means. In his latest utterance he cries out against all custom duties. He says:

"Custom houses in [illegible] and dishonesty abhorred [illegible] right to be [illegible] man."

Though all free traders do not travel to the logical conclusion of their theory, their purpose is just as wicked and the outcome is in practice precisely the same. Duties paid for revenue only must of necessity be a tax upon the consumer, though it may be somewhat indirect, while absolute free trade necessitates a direct tax upon some other article than that imported, so that in any event the draft is from the people without any returning compensation. It is therefore plain that the only real difference between the two is that the former levies a tax upon articles coming into and the latter upon property already in the country.

Now sir let us see how widely different from this free trade or tax for revenue only is the protective system of duties upon imports. Gentlemen speak of it as if, like their own plan, it were a tax added to the price of the article which the consumer must pay upon its use or consumption.

Sir the history of more than 10,000 articles, the product of iron, coal and lime, forced by protection from our own mountains and formed into infinite perfection, beauty and utility, give the denial to this assertion.

Every article from the cambric needle to the iron bar, from the steel rail to the locomotive that travels across the continent thereon, from the hair spring in a lady's watch to the hundred horse-power Corliss engine—these and all their fellows, as they spring into form and symmetry and perfection, thunder denial to the assertion.

Take any article you please and trace its history and you have demonstrated the wickedness of the unpatriotic slander. Cut nails are an American invention. When the nail was first protected by duty it was supplied by an imported wrought nail that cost the consumer in this country 25 cents per pound. By the tariff of 1824 the duty was made 5 cents per pound, at which it remained until 1833. According to the assumption of the free trader the "tax" of 5 cents would of course have compelled the consumers to pay 5 cents addition to the importer's 25 cents per pound, or 30 to the consumer. But what are the facts? By the year 1828 the price of nails had declined to from 8 to 9 cents. In 1830 a better nail than England had ever furnished us at 25 cents could be purchased at 5 to 7 cents. And since then the price has ranged as follows: from 1835 to 1840, 5 to 7 cents, from 1840 to 1844, 5 to 6 cents.

From that time forward the American nail has been considered the best in the world, and has regulated the price of that article down to this hour throughout the commercial world. During the war the price advanced somewhat, but by 1873 it had declined to 3 cents, and since then it has ranged from 2 to 3 cents per pound. It will be seen that in 1830 the lowest price of that year the price had reached precisely the duty imposed only six years before, and the ruling price of the year 1876, a little more than fifty years after its protection, the best nail on the globe sold the oppressed consumer of the American product for just one half the first duty "tax" levied for its protection. And yet men assuming to have made the question of tariff a study go on asserting and protesting that duty on imports is just so much tax wrung from the people. Is it a matter of wonder that the people repudiate such statements?

I admit that I have taken an extreme case, but it is so mainly for the reason that the cut nail was a new invention and capable of being made much cheaper than the rough nail. This does not however detract from the fact that protection has saved the American people millions of dollars on this article alone and furnished her people with an infinitely better article, and all through the labor, skill and invention of her own sons. But leaving out of the calculation the matter of American invention, and the history of almost every product of iron and steel.

Before axes were manufactured in this country they cost our farmers from $2 to $3 apiece. The tariff of 1828 gave the American manufacturer a protection of 35 per cent, or 70 cents on the lowest and $1 40 on the highest prices. Did the farmer have to pay for any considerable time a higher price than he had heretofore paid? Let us see. Within eight years, by the aid of labor saving machinery all invented in this country, American axes, the product of American machinery, American brawn and American brain, were selling in the American market at $15 to $16 per dozen, and in 1843 under a still higher tariff at $11 to $12 per dozen. Before the repeal of the tariff of '42 we were manufacturing by far the best ax in the market, and from that hour to the present it has been a successful competitor in all the markets of the world.

The history of American cutlery is a repetition of the history of the American ax. The tariff of 1842 gave cutlery its first substantial protection. Before that year we had not made even a [illegible] cent [illegible] yet more than half of our constitutional history had been passed. Forty two years have since elapsed and to-day five-sixths of our consumption is supplied by the American labor, our exports are more than our imports, and we compete with England in Sheffield and Birmingham, the very center of her cutlery product. Has the duty of 1842 laid upon cutlery been to the American people a consuming tax? Nothing but the frenzy succeeding a Cobden Club dinner would ever give utterance to so base a slander.

What has been the effect of protection in the Bessemer steel rail, first made in this country in 1867? Up to the opening of the first mill here for its manufacture England controlled the market and we were compelled to pay her $140 gold per ton. The production here soon forced down the prices, so that by 1870 the builder of railroads in this country was paying only a little more than one third or $59. The very extensive construction of railroads in 1880 boomed the price to $85, but now the best steel rail ever produced is sold for less than $40 per ton. These rails are manufactured by our own people, the consumers of our own farm product, yet the Morrison bill proposes to rob them of 20 per cent of their wages and make a present of that amount to merry England.

I have not the time to go over the history of other American industries. Suffice it to say, Mr. Chairman, you may run through the entire list of American manufactured product and you will find in each item absolute and incontrovertible proof that the duty levied upon articles manufactured from material existing here is not a tax upon the consumer. I do not intend to be understood as taking the position that a duty on imports may not under some circumstances for a short time operate as an apparent burden upon the consumer, but I hold that what I have said of these is the universal rule under the conditions stated, after the duty has been laid long enough to work out its full and legitimate effect. This rule we are not only able to establish from experience, but it may be shown to rest upon perfectly logical and well approved grounds.

First, protection produces. The world at large has new manufactories where none had existed but for protection. The article produced from these, if sold, must be taken by those who heretofore purchased from the previous producers. The increased production of necessity forces the prices down below the point where it had been had not the new product appeared. But the free-trade theorist admits this to be true only where the product has full range and is not advanced or held to its old price by duty. A moment's examination will suffice to show that the general result is not changed by duty regulations.

Assuming now that when our country commenced the manufacture of her own goods that England continued to manufacture as before, what was the effect upon her products? Being partly prohibited from coming to the American market by import duties, they were forced back into her own avenues of trade there to bear her home market. Could England thereafter sell her product for as high a price as before, shorn in part of the American trade? The question answers itself. Had we all slept as remote from human commerce as Rip Van Winkle we could answer the question in but one way. But our observation adds history to logic and we have experience fortified by demonstration.

Now let us look to our own side of the import-duty barrier. In the start I think it proper to admit that if our manufacturing had been restricted or hampered either by lack of ability, genius or natural resource, we must have started at great disadvantage in the world's race for pre-eminence. Such however was not the case. We had all these in abundance. No man will say we lacked either ability or inventive genius, nor yet any of the manifold gifts of nature. Boundless forests, exhaustless mines, mighty rivers sweeping from the iron mountains to the seas, majestic mountains, with foundations of iron, buttressed with silver and crowned with gold. Hills, valleys, prairies, plains, stretching through all climates, and productive in all that contributes to the necessity, comfort, and luxury of man, these all beckoned the pioneer forth to independent and self-reliant achievement.

The hand that stretched out the limitless prairie for the farm, lifted the high mountain for the forge. To divorce either from the other was self evident treason to both. Happily for the greatness and the renown of our country, the men who framed our constitution ordained the power, and this very first congress of this nation sent that power forth on its errand of conquest and glory. The preamble of chapter 2 of the first session of the first

Concluded on second page

OUT OF PITY.

[Cassell's Magazine.]

She was just 17, the very youngest little bride that any one remembered ever coming to reign at Arrowood Towers, the sweetest, daintiest little Lady Fielding that the country had ever welcomed.

To herself it was like a dream, it had come so fast; it seemed as if all her life had lived itself in those six months, the leaving her English school and going out to her father's plantation in Ceylon, so proud to be his housekeeper and companion, the strange, brief life on the [illegible] country coffee estate. Then the young English stranger who passed through [illegible], in his rather vague wanderings for adventure's sake, and who was received and entertained at Holme Harcourt with the delightful open hand hospitality of the colonies.

And then the awful night when the sudden terrible stroke of cholera left her fatherless, and life seemed a great black void, and the chaplain's wife had been good to her, and kept her from dying in despair, and Sir Harry [illegible] had been still more good, and then—and then she was resting her poor little orphaned head on a heart that was kind and true as her own father's, and a strong arm was close around her slender waist, and the voice she liked alone to hear of all the voices around her was telling her she should never know another sorrow he could guard her from. He seemed the only real thing in all that dream time, the sad past and the present that was so happy, but just as unreal a reality. Was it really herself, simple little Nesta Harcourt, that people were fussing over and petting, and welcoming home as if she had been a royal princess?

Perhaps it was as well she could not realize it, or her head might have been turned. Why had not the whole week Harry and she were spending with his sister Mrs. [illegible] the country side been one round of festivities of which she was the queen? This evening they had driven to a grand concert in the country town to hear a famous singer, and Nesta in her wonderful golden satin gown, rich with embroidery and lace, [illegible] the diamond [illegible] white neck and her cheeks flushed [illegible] pretty [illegible] She [illegible] excitement [illegible] that they had [illegible] and were having supper [illegible] the great hall, for the concert had forced them to dine rather earlier than usual.

The house was crowded with guests and they were all heartily dancing, [illegible] It was hardly begun yet, and they meant to finish it with a few games. The furniture in the blue drawing room was being hastily moved, and Nesta's heart sank at the thought of further exertion. Her head ached and she was worn out. She would slip away quietly to bed and leave Harry to make her excuse to Eleanor. Where was Harry by the way? She had not seen him since they sat down to supper, and he and that Miss Trafford [illegible] were [illegible] in the drawing [illegible] search through the [illegible] room [illegible] no result [illegible] Nesta stopped [illegible] open door to glance in at the half cleared drawing room.

Two portly dowagers were deep in conversation, their heads bent together behind their fans, but their voices rose above the music. Eleanor was playing, and Nesta could not help hearing what they said.

"Gladys Trafford [illegible]" cried the black velvet gown to the purple brocade. "A very, very old love affair that, my dear. He and she were perfectly inseparable, and a most suitable match it would have been. The two oldest families in the county, [illegible] equal in position and fortune. [illegible] next [illegible] know and Gladys a heiress to a great part."

What made Nesta's heart give such a leap, and her feet feel spell bound to the spot where she stood? Arrowood Towers was the only place near the Traffords. It was [illegible] child [illegible] with her.

"[illegible] why did not it come about?" asked the purple brocade.

"Heaven knows. [illegible] I suppose [illegible] Its a [illegible] always been at the head of the county society, and Gladys Trafford is just made for the position with her beauty and cleverness and talent. She has always been immensely popular."

"And who is the girl he has married?"

"She seems a little thing enough."

"Oh, a harmless sort of creature, pink and white prettiness, nothing more. She was a planter's daughter in Ceylon, or somewhere, and he was staying with them when the father died. She was left quite friendless and destitute, and he married her out of pity. He was always a quixotic goose, Harry [illegible]"

The spell was off now, and Nesta, white as death, was hurrying up the stairs to her room. There was a little sofa in a sheltered nook in the corridor, and there sat Harry—the missing Harry—and the woman he should have married.

Nesta sped past, but as she fled she saw Harry bend his head to kiss the beautiful hand he was holding, and she heard his low murmur—

"If I had only known years ago, things might have been so different."

On, on till her own door closed behind her, and she gazed wildly round at the pretty ornaments that strewed her bower, as if she had never seen them before. She flung the diamonds from her throat and wrists as if they hurt her, and sank into a chair beside the quaint old ebony table, leaning her head, with its tangle of crisp, brown hair, down on her folded arms. She did not shed a tear, but her brain seemed on fire.

Beside her stood the tall vase of rushes that Harry and she had gathered from the lake only yesterday. Wasn't it 100 years ago?

"Never another sorrow he could guard her from?" Well it was true, he couldn't help this, it wasn't his fault, he had meant to do right, he had married her "out of pity" when he loved another woman. It must be her own fault not his, yes, because she was pink-and white, and nothing more, and she ought to have known pity wasn't love, only it had seemed so like it!

"If he had known years ago things might have been so different!" Might they not still? What if she were to go away that very night and never trouble him again? She had not a friend in the world except her old Brighton school mistress; she would go to her and beg her to take her in, and let her teach the little children. And, perhaps she might die soon, and Harry could be happy with the woman he had always loved. Nesta felt as if death wouldn't be long in coming, she felt so ill now.

She got up to fetch a time-table. Yes, the mail train passed through Middlehampton at 1 o'clock, it was only 12 now, and, though she couldn't very well understand the puzzling figures, she thought it must stop at the little station just the other side of the park.

She drew her blotting book to her, and began to write fast. A big tear or two splashed down on the paper, but she wiped them patiently away; it must be clear, that Harry might read it.

"They say you only married me for pity," she wrote. "I might have guessed it, my darling, but you were so good to me that I never, never did. I can't make you free again, but it is better for us never to see each other any more, and perhaps I may die, and you can go back to the woman they say you have always loved. I saw you just now, when you kissed her hand, and said things might have been so different if you had only known years ago. Yes, they would have been different for us all. God bless you, my poor, good boy; you were not to blame."

She paused and looked up.

"What shall I sign it?" she said; "I am not his wife any more, for only love really makes a marriage."

Her eyes fell on her little wedding-ring, its brightness scarcely tarnished yet. She stooped and pressed her lips to it gently, solemnly.

"Oh, Harry, my Harry," she whispered, "if it had only been love, not pity."

She rose and slipped off the golden gown and put on a dark, warm dress instead.

"I must even go away from him in the things he gave me," she said, as she fastened her long fur cloak with its silver clasps. "I haven't a single gown that was mine before I knew him. He has even dressed me out of charity. His pity has been more generous than other people's love."

She opened the French window in her dressing room and stepped out on the balcony, whence a flight of steps led down to the terrace below. She glanced back at the pretty room, with its Japanese cabinets, and blue-and-white china, and the ebony table where the letter to Harry lay, with the light full upon it, so that he could not miss it. Then she shut the casement sharply behind her, and resolutely turned away.

The moon was bright with a fitful brightness—now almost as light as day, now hidden behind hurrying clouds—and it was bitterly cold. Nesta drew her cloak tighter round her, and tried to walk fast, but she was desperately weary, and could only stumble along. Somehow the way to the little gate had never seemed so incomprehensibly long. Surely she could not have missed her way? The moon and the clouds were playing such pranks that she could not be sure, and her heart had been too full to notice all the turns. It was as black as Erebus now, a darkness that might be felt. Nesta took a few steps forward, then stopped short, by some mysterious instinct, just as the moon shone out clear and bright once more, its golden sparkle reflected as by a thousand broken mirrors in the water of the lake which slumbered at her feet. A strange, sharp pain shot through her heart as she saw the very rushes Harry and she had been gathering, yesterday. Yesterday? A thousand years ago when she was happy.

A wild thought flashed across her brain: she had wished to die, would it not be better for Harry and for herself, yes, and for that other woman, if she were lying under those cold, smiling waters in a dreamless sleep? It was only a moment; her soul was too white and too brave for more; she recoiled with a start of horror. But ah! the bank was worn smooth, her little feet slipped on the edge, she threw out her hands to stop herself, but the frozen grass slid through her fingers, there was one short sharp cry, and a pale face lay still among the rushes in the silent moonlight.

* * * * * *

It was dark and warm and deliciously restful when she knew anything again. She heard Harry's low voice before ever she opened her eyes, and felt his clasp on her hand. Harry's hand-clasp, there was no other like it anywhere—and thought it must be heaven, and was glad she had done with earth, since this was so much better. And so she slept again.

And when next she woke she knew that the clouds that she seemed to lie on, clouds soft and billowy, were her own bed, nothing more ethereal, and she was aware it must be earth still, but felt it did not matter since it could be so like heaven, for Harry's voice and Harry's hand were still there, and she slept again, smiling gently.

But the next time she woke the hand and voice were missing, and only Harry's back was visible in the room beyond as she raised herself on her pillows. And as she rose she caught sight of herself in the long Psyche glass opposite, and started at the reflection. For all her tangle of brown hair was cut short, and there was no pink and white prettiness now, only great dark eyes and a small white face. And as she fell back on her pillow, half from surprise and half from weakness, for she was very feeble, the bells burst out clear and sweet and mystical, in a perfect carol of exultant joy.

"Christmas bells. Is it Christmas?" she said. "Why, it was November when I died."

And as Harry turned and hurried to her side, she smiled up at him and whispered again—

"Christmas? Is it really Christmas, Harry?" but he only bent to catch her in his arms.

She yielded to his kisses, then suddenly she tried to push him from her. "Harry, you must not—you must not," she said.

He saw the troubled look in her eyes, and knew that memory was coming back.

"Yes, I must," he said, "my little darling, my blessing, my life! The doctor says I may tell you all about it, for the worry will hurt you more than the talking, and oh how I have waited for this moment to come! It has been one long nightmare since the minute I heard you scream, and ran up just in time to see you sink."

"Then it was you who found me? Oh, Harry!"

"Yes, you must hear it all. I came to your room five minutes after you must have left it, and there was the time-table open and your little note, bless it! and so I just set off for the station as hard as I could go. I had almost reached the park gate when the cry came—off to the right—and I turned just in time."

His voice broke and he bent his head down to hers.

"Nesta, it was all a lie—a vile, infamous lie, whoever told it. Gladys Trafford and I were always dear old boy and girl friends, nothing more. I knew my cousin Wilfred loved her, and I always thought she had something to do with his going to Australia, years ago. It was only that night she confessed to me that they had been engaged all these years, and Wilfred was trying to make a fortune for her sake. I told her I would soon put all that right, and then I scolded her for never having told me before, when I could have saved them both all these weary years of waiting. Nesta"—for her face was hidden, and she was sobbing softly—"you will not doubt me again?"

"Never, never, never! not if you told me yourself! But, Harry," in a whisper which scarcely reached his ear, "did you really marry me out of pity?"

"Yes, my sweetheart—the very sincerest pity for myself!"

And Nesta never asked any more questions.

AN INVALUABLE ARTICLE. An article like Ely's Cream Balm has long been desired, and now that it is within the reach of sufferers from Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in head, there is every reason to believe they will make the most of it. Dr. W. E. Buckman, W. E. Hamman, druggist, and other Eastonians have given it a trial, and all recommend it in the highest terms.—Easton (Pa.) *Daily Argus*. (Price 50 cents.)

A Dangerous Case.

* * * ROCHESTER, June 1, 1882. Ten Years ago I was attacked with the most Intense and deathly pains in my back and —Kidneys.

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain!

"Which made me delirious!

"From agony.

"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times!

"The doctors tried in vain to relieve me. But all to no purpose.

"Morphine and other opiates

"Had no effect!

"After two months I was given up to die!

"When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

"The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work, as hard as any man could, for over three weeks, but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that was ever known. I called the doctors again, and after several weeks, they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I poohed at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again. In less than four weeks I threw my crutches and went to work lightly and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since. It also cured my wife, who had been so for years; and has kept her and my children well and hearty with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used.

J. J. BERK, Ex-Supervisor.

"That poor invalid wife!

"Sister!

"Mother!

"Or Daughter!

"Can be made the picture of health!

"with a few bottles of Hop Bitters!

"Will you let them suffer?"

Home Testimony

of Dennis Blood Liver and Kidney Cure for scrofula. A son of R. W. Bull, now 17 years of age, living at Coleville, Pa., was always a sickly, suffering boy; the parents having done all they could do, and the doctors pronounced him incurable unless by amputation of one leg and arm on which there were several running sores. But since using 16 bottles of the above medicine, at $1 per bottle, the boy is to all appearances sound, and the remedy is giving universal approval wherever used. Ask your druggist for it or address G. T. Dennis, Prentisvale, Pa.

THE girls in Britany are not allowed to sell their hair. In this country the girls don't have to, as it's a sell itself.

Youth and Age

The time for action is in our youth. It is then that we gather in the grapes. With freckled faces, sunburnt hands and bare feet we wander from vine to vine, from trellis to trellis in every exuberance of childish glee and spirits. In age we quietly sit in the shade; and while the hours away in conversation with our friends while we sip the wine, which is the better for the long years which have passed since the vintage. In youth we should learn wisdom. It is thus we should sow the seeds which are to bear fruit for the future. We should be taught that PERUNA is the greatest medicine ever discovered, and that it has worked some wonderful cures. There is a book which can be procured at the drug stores, which tells you all about this medicine. It is entitled the "Ills of Life." Ask for it and read it through, and then buy PERUNA and you will never regret it. Send to Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, Ohio, for a book on the "Ills of Life," gratis.

AN Ohio girl with forty-eight toes was born recently. She ought to make a good all toe singer.

ORANGES AND FLORIDA.

Better than Breezes and Blossoms—Under a New Flag.

Even the balmy air and orange groves of Florida fail to keep its people full of happiness and comfort. Art must help nature everywhere—in the tropics as among the pines of the north. And chief among the blessings which are adapted to all zones" writes Dr. J. C. Wallace of Fort Dade, Fla., "is PARKER'S TONIC. It seems to have the world for a field, and most of the current diseases yield to its action. I have used it in the case of a delicate and dyspeptic young lady, with the most gratifying results. It seemed to accomplish with ease what the usual prescriptions and treatment for that miserable malady failed wholly to bring about. I am also glad to state that the Tonic has greatly relieved me personally of a troublesome atonic condition of the stomach of long standing. It is the ideal purifier and invigorant."

Messrs HISCOX & CO. call especial attention to the fact that after April 16, 1883, the name and style of this preparation will hereafter be simply *Parker's Tonic*. The word "Ginger" is dropped, for the reason that unprincipled dealers are constantly deceiving their patrons by substituting inferior preparations under the name of Ginger, and as ginger is an unimportant flavoring ingredient in our Tonic, we are sure that our friends will agree with us as to the propriety of the change. There will be no change, however, in the preparation itself, and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, contain the genuine medicine if the signature of HISCOX & CO is at the bottom of outside wrapper.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THERE were thirteen deaths in Havana from yellow fever during the week ending Friday, May 26.

I ALWAYS keep your medicines in stock. Down's Elixir is selling better than any Cough Medicine I have, and with good results. C. M. SMITH, druggist, Clarkston, Mich.

ST. LOUIS has missed all the conventions and now retaliates by getting up a dog show.

FOR those sheep which have the scours use a little linseed meal with the feed.

SAVED from suicide! many sufferers! by using Barosma, Backache, Liver and Kidney Cure.

Prepared by E. K. Thompson, Titusville, Pa.

A CLEAN clover sod, ploughed about four inches deep will raise a big crop of corn.

LONDON has three millions of workmen.

NEITHER praise nor dispraise thyself, thine actions serve the turn.

THE oldest editor in Pennsylvania is W. P. Elliott, of Lewistown. His age is ninety-one years.

A HORSE that stamps a good deal gives symptoms of gravel.

FOR internal and external pains use Joseph's Oil. It stops them instantly. Only 25 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

TONIC Laxative Horse Powders, the only guaranteed purely vegetable powder in the market, put up in tin cans. Price 35 cts. Sold by W. Callar.

$50 goes if Centaurine fails to help or cure the worst cases of corks, scratches, sore necks or wounds of any kind on horse or man. Sold by W. T. Callar. Price 50 cts.

THE first planting of peas should be shallow, and each successive one somewhat deeper.

Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment, for external use is equally good. For sale at A. B. Armstrong's.

WHEAT requires a well drained soil. Too much water is its greatest enemy.

DR GRAVES' Heart Regulator cures all forms of Heart Disease, nervousness and sleeplessness.

I HAVE been a severe sufferer from Catarrh for the past fifteen years, with distressing pain over my eyes. Gradually the disease worked down upon my lungs. About a year and a half ago I commenced using Ely's Cream Balm, with most gratifying results, and am to-day apparently cured. Z. C. WARREN, Rutland, Vt.

McKean County Miner

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY

[illegible]

SMETHPORT PA., JUNE 6, 1884.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

[illegible]

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following named persons have announced themselves as candidates [illegible] subject to the decision of the republican nominating convention.

[illegible]

The Reporter thanks Mr [illegible] will [illegible] the republican candidate [illegible] congressional district [illegible] Now his young congressman will not [illegible] because of [illegible] he will [illegible] had never been born.

[illegible] of New York seems to have lost caste with his [illegible] colleague from this state. Mr Waldo Hutchins says [illegible] gentleman and [illegible] a big booby who is [illegible] to pose as a statesman. [illegible] democrats [illegible] since the democratic party only dates back to 1872 and [illegible] to turn the [illegible] They say too that Hutchins [illegible] because he has voted with the minority [illegible] every important question [illegible] the tariff.

The session of the convention held last evening was [illegible] the roll of the states was called [illegible] when Maine [illegible] took the platform [illegible] Blaine. Before he had spoken [illegible] the [illegible] and spectators rose [illegible] and shouted themselves hoarse for [illegible] It was fully five minutes before the roars of applause were [illegible] and the speaker could proceed. Other candidates were [illegible] especially Arthur, Edmunds and [illegible] the enthusiasm that [illegible] Blaine. The nominations were concluded at midnight and the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

THE DANVILLE RIOTS.

The majority report of the senate election committee on the Danville riots which took place on the day of the fall election was submitted to the senate on the 27th of May. It says that the riot was premeditated and prearranged for the purpose of [illegible] terror and intimidation [illegible] negroes, and that the democrats [illegible] the riot and enforced it [illegible] Senator Lapham, who prepared the report [illegible] with [illegible] the conclusion that the riot was the deliberate work of the democratic party.

The committee finds no evidence that the negroes had any [illegible] and [illegible] very few had weapons of any kind. The negroes were [illegible] gathered unquestionably [illegible] The whites on the contrary were generally armed. The [illegible] was a secret signal for the white military company. The [illegible] from all directions, and arms were distributed to those who had none from shops and stores. The report concludes [illegible] the whites was two [illegible]

[illegible] colored [illegible] Danville.

[illegible] in Danville [illegible] democrats [illegible] negroes [illegible] "[illegible]"

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

After Three Days' Session No Nominee Reached — Blaine in the Lead — Arthur Practically out of the Race.

The republican national convention was called to order in the great Exposition hall at Chicago a little after eleven o'clock on Tuesday. The hall which will hold 15,000 people, has been crowded at each session. At this writing (Thursday evening) no ballot has been taken upon candidates, and it is as difficult to make a certain prophecy as to who will be nominated as it was two weeks ago.

In the preliminary skirmishing before the calling of the convention to order the Blaine forces seemed to be making all the gains and were correspondingly jubilant. Senator Clayton of Arkansas with the delegation from that state which had been counted for Arthur proclaimed for Blaine. This action was hailed with delight by the Blaine forces and condemned as treachery by the Arthur men. That the latter charge was unfounded is proven by the statement of Clayton that his delegates were unpledged and uninstructed, and that when they saw that the great republican states where electoral votes were to be gained were for Blaine they felt it to be what was [illegible] duty for them to support him. With this view of the case their position is highly commendable. Nevertheless because of the feeling created the Blaine managers made a mistake when they put Clayton forward as their candidate for temporary chairman. It precipitated a contest and resulted in the defeat of Clayton by a vote of 387 to 431 for Lynch (colored) of Mississippi. The result was greeted with great demonstrations of applause.

Mr Lynch was escorted to the chair and made a good impression by his speech and [illegible] He made the following appropriate and timely remarks upon assuming the chair:

[illegible]

This concluded the proceedings of the first day. Yesterday and to-day have been taken up with the work of completing the permanent organization and settling the questions of contested seats, platform, etc. The committee on permanent organization have chosen J. B. Henderson of Missouri as permanent chairman. The report of the committee on contested seats has been received and adopted. The committee on platform have not yet reported but it is learned that the platform will contain a strong endorsement of President Arthur's administration, a vigorous tariff plank, a plank for civil service reform and an efficient navy.

A vote may be reached to-night and it is probable that the nominee will be made to-morrow. Mr Blaine leads the list and is the expressed choice of the majority, both of the delegates and of the great mass of the party. It may be impossible to secure his nomination owing to combinations against him but if the friends of other candidates are wise and loyal to the party they will submit to the will of the majority and accept the choice of the people — James G. Blaine.

The Port Allegany *Reporter* has a correspondent in Harrisburg who exhibits considerable shrewdness in working over the editorials of the Harrisburg *Patriot* and Philadelphia *Press* into letters for the *Reporter*. In a recent letter he devotes nearly a column to showing how Mr Smith of the Philadelphia *Press* became a supporter of Blaine as a presidential candidate and how numerous were his professions, all of which stuff the readers of the aforesaid papers have been surfeited with ever since the republican state convention adjourned. It is only necessary to say that the whole statement is a tissue of misrepresentations and is unworthy of publication in any paper which professes to publish the truth [illegible]

This same correspondent gets off the following: "Mr Jerome B. Niles' nomination to the duties of auditor general [illegible] that such things should be. The office of auditor general is not a very big one, it is true, but it has been filled by such men as Daniel Stegerg, Nathaniel P. Hobart, William [illegible] Parker, John N. Purviance, Isaac Slenker and William P. Schell. Of course Mr Niles is a clever man, and as Tioga county men go, one of marked ability. But his induction into an office once filled by such men as those named does seem like jumping from the sublime to the ridiculous."

In reply to this fling at Mr Niles we have just this to say: That no abler man ever filled the position of auditor general than the present incumbent, not excepting ex-Governor Parker or the late Mr Slenker, whose names this smart correspondent did not even know how to spell correctly. Further Mr Niles will not leave the office with as unsavory a record as at least one of the foregoing named incumbents did. His will and [illegible] will be clean and above reproach which is more than can be said of some of his predecessors.

One Republican Less.

That murder is no crime in the estimation of Mississippi juries has been shown so often that no one expected any thing but that Wheeler, the Copiah county assassin, would be acquitted, just as he was, as soon as the jury were free to render their verdict. There was no delay and no doubt apparently in the mind of any juror what that verdict should be. A republican was shot in cold blood by a democrat without provocation, and in full view of twenty witnesses. The evidence was all one way, but the killing of a republican by a democrat on election day is not considered an offense in the eyes of the Copiah county jury, and Wheeler is again at large.

The uncontradicted testimony in the case shows that on the day before the last election in Copiah county a note was sent to Mr Print Mathews, a white man and a republican, which informed him in brief that in the opinion of citizens of Copiah county the public interests would be subserved by his absenting himself from the polls, and he was ordered therefore to keep within his own enclosure on the morrow. Mr Mathews paid no attention to this order but appeared at the polls early and was admitted inside the room with the election officers as challenger on the part of the republicans. Wheeler was the democratic challenger. Mathews, according to the witnesses, was in his customary good humor. He was the first to present himself to vote. He handed his vote to one of the election officers and stood for a moment with his arm akimbo looking at the inspectors who were searching for his name on the registration books and while in that position he was shot and killed by Wheeler. The latter had previously received a gun through the window from a boy outside and while Mathews' attention was directed to depositing his ballot and the election officers were attending to the receiving of it Wheeler improved the opportunity to free Copiah county from one of its most energetic and fearless republicans.

The plea of self defense was set up on behalf of Wheeler, but was supported only by the testimony of the assassin. No such theory was advanced before the senate investigating committee, and it is at variance with the evidence of all the disinterested witnesses, most of whom were democrats. They told the same story of Mathews' good humor and that he was shot directly after handing in his vote and while the process of recording it was still incomplete. A more brutal, cowardly, unprovoked and clearly proved murder is not recorded in the annals of crime anywhere and yet by a jury of his peers Wheeler was last week declared not guilty and is a free man to-day.

The jury anticipated criticism of their remarkable verdict. They united in a still more remarkable deliverance. They declare that they are not politicians, and knowing that it was impossible to give satisfaction they did not try but passed over the case and returned the verdict they did which they declared to be in accord with the evidence. The condition of mind of such jurors is not easy to understand at this distance but according to the published evidence the verdict was a wicked burlesque of all reason and justice. In all probability the jury were afraid to find other than they did. There are not many men of Print Mathews' rash daring in Copiah county and it would take twelve of his calibre and courage to convict a Mississippi assassin of murder who had done nothing worse than kill a republican. That is Mississippi civilization, barbarous, cruel and cowardly, which holds all republicans who dare assert their manhood and their rights as fair game to be killed on sight. — *Phila. Record (Ind. Dem.)*

PENNSYLVANIA'S PRIDE.

Thirty-one Industries Producing Each More than Five Million Dollars Annually and Ten Producing Each More than Twenty Millions.

Among what must be considered the main industries of the great manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania it is curious, if not significant, to notice where in she excels any other state in the value of yearly product. That much-consulted and by no means infallible book upon manufactories issued by the census bureau sets forth in table III the statistics on 312 specified branches. Besides the comparison mentioned the figures show the dimensions of certain trades, which will seem sometimes surprisingly large or small, according to our previous preparations for judgment.

Pennsylvania is first, so to speak, in war chiefly in the manufacture of gunpowder, producing $2,[illegible] a year and first also in paper bags, $[illegible] and oil cloth [illegible] $170,[illegible]

In the following departments, she is not merely first, but if one could say so, second and third as well, for her product in each one is from one-quarter to one-half the total amount produced in all the states put together, herself included:

[illegible]

THE YEARLY FIVE MILLION PRODUCT.

In Pennsylvania one may arbitrarily fix upon a product yearly as high as $5,000,000 to give it an important place in the manufactures of the state, and among such in the census table referred to are the following, in which she is likewise pre-eminent:

[illegible]

Another tabular statement of fifteen departments of manufacture shows Pennsylvania leading in brick and tile $4,0[illegible] and in tanned leather, $37,[illegible] She is [illegible] in advance in mixed textiles (wool, cotton yarn and silk) the annual value of product being here $20,582,704 and of the whole country, $36,221,[illegible]

The special report upon the manufacture of glass shows that also as one of the great specialties of Pennsylvania, her product being $6,700,[illegible] and that of the United States, $21,154,571. The states following her in order are New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Missouri and Illinois and their united product is not equal to that of Pennsylvania.

The glory, however, of Pennsylvania is as an iron state. The statistics of the iron and steel production of the United States are given in a report of 170 pages, illustrated by six elaborate maps. Great as the superiority of Pennsylvania is in many branches, which it is believed have been every one indicated so far as the returns may be assumed as authority, it falls short of the immense distance that separates her from the nearest competitor in iron and steel manufacture. She is unapproachable first to-day, as during the last 100 years. One-half of all the iron and steel comes from Pennsylvania. Her production in 1880 was equal to that of all the states herself excluded, in 1870 [illegible] In 1880 Pennsylvania produced [illegible] tons with a value of $145,[illegible] The total value of all iron and steel products in the United States in 1880 was $296,557,685.

To clearly understand how far in dealing alone with the supremacies of Pennsylvania, one falls short of a complete summary of her important manufactures, it may be stated that not only eight industries have been named out of the thirty one, each producing over five millions annually, only four named of the sixteen, each producing ten millions and over, and only three of the ten, each producing upwards of twenty millions. Not including the iron and steel manufacture as being too vast almost for comparison, there are three special industries, neither of which has been named, the value of whose united product is $109,000,000, a greater than the grand aggregate value of manufactures of all descriptions in Rhode Island, or in Vermont and Iowa, or in New Hampshire, Delaware and Alabama.

Continued from first page.

PROTECTION.

congress on July 4 1789, declared that "whereas it is necessary for the support of the government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandises imported. Therefore be it enacted, &c." And yet within a week sir, and several times within the limit of this debate, has the right, under the constitution, to adjust duty for protection been questioned.

It strikes me, sir, that ninety-five years after the passage of the first protective tariff act is a little late to quibble about constitutional authority.

DOES PROTECTION STILL PROTECT?

The question has been many times asked with great ado: "If it be true that protection forces prices down does it continue to protect against imported product?"

To the question there is, as it seems to me, an answer satisfactory and conclusive. It must be borne in mind, in considering this branch of the subject that while the price of the manufactured product has declined under protection here it has forced down prices in a like ratio throughout the commercial world; hence it follows that the necessity of protection continues, and it can never cease as long as labor, which is one of the main elements of value, is cheaper abroad than here.

Gentlemen forget that while it is claimed that protection lowers prices it is not claimed that it lowers them here to pauper labor point, while it may do so elsewhere. Our position is the opposite of this. We join with one accord in the prayer of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr Kelley]:

[illegible]

It may in a few instances transpire that articles can profitably be manufactured here cheaper than in any land, but these instances are only where, by superior machinery or by great natural advantages, we are able to overcome the difference between labor there and labor here. It follows then, if we are to compete with cheap labor countries, we must compel these countries by a duty levy to contribute to the payment of a large portion of the difference between the price of their labor and our own; and if you ask me how long shall the duty be assessed, I answer, through all generations, unless other countries shall see to it that the laborer there is made worthy of his hire.

PROTECTION PRODUCES WEALTH.

A still more potential argument in favor of protection is that it brings wealth and prosperity to the people. That protective tariff builds manufactories, I suppose no man either here or elsewhere will deny. It follows then that whatever manufactories accomplish in building up prosperity is attributable so far to protection. I have, I think, demonstrated that protective tariff is not a tax upon the consumer, for the reason that in the long run the article protected becomes cheaper. Now if in addition it can be established that it is the great builder of wealth in our country, who can rise to the conclusion that he is an enemy to that country's growth and glory who would strike it down?

I believe our experience as to the effect of manufacturing establishments upon the market for farm produce, the price of land and the general prosperity they bring are worth much more as a guide to just conclusions than many figures. I am disposed less than ever to rely upon statistics since they have been made to prove so many sides of the same question recently in this House. Since listening to the very able remarks of the gentleman from Texas [Mr Mills] I am fully persuaded that the adage that "figures will not lie" is itself a lie. It will be remembered that by figures gathered from official sources as he claims, the gentleman satisfied himself that the farm product of 1860 yielded the farmer less profit in the aggregate than that of 1860.

Now his figures for the year 1880 which he told us came from the census report were more than 100 per cent below those found in the agricultural report covering the same period; still he gave us figures, and remembering no doubt the maxim that "figures won't lie," and shutting his eyes to all his experience and observation and leaving out of the calculation the whole wheat product and other equally important items for the year 1880 his conclusions are quite satisfactory, and of course he is a victim to the belief that he has established what every man in this country who was alive in 1860 and is alive now knows is not correct history. It is not strange that the gentleman expressed much surprise at his discovery, so completely do his figures reverse what must be his deliberate judgment. They will certainly prove a bonanza in the business of propagating free-trade theories if he can succeed in keeping the facts from his people. [Laughter.]

A LITTLE HISTORY.

Sir, it needs but an appeal to our own experience to show how protection has increased individual and national wealth. The average price received by labor from 1846, following the free-trade tariff, to 1860 was not more than one-half that received by it for the fourteen years following the war, or say from 1866 to 1880, during years of protection, while the purchasing power of the dollar of 1880 was quite equal for all manufactured goods to that of 1860. I take this year because it was not until 1860 that the high prices consequent upon the inflation period following the war had ended. It is true farm products, save perhaps wheat and corn, cost the consumer who had to purchase much more during the latter period than the former, but as what was received for the product of the farm is in a just estimate part of the aggregate paid to labor, of course the high price it received helped to swell the aggregate rewards of labor.

It seems quite impossible for the advocate of free trade to get through an address without betraying his utter hatred of the manufacturer. He is often called a robber, always a monopolist and always an enemy to the farmer. In this, I confess, I find nothing to commend. To my mind, it is both impolitic and unmanly. The prosperity of the farm is as impossible without the forge as the forge without the farmer. It is as essential that they combine to cause the symmetrical growth of the nation as that oxygen combine with nitrogen to furnish the air we breathe.

In 1855, as a farmer's boy, I sometimes took to a limited market, twenty-four miles away, as good butter as has been produced since the world began, for which I received as payment in trade the price of from 10 to 15 cents per pound. The prices of the goods at the store where the traffic was carried on were at least 50 per cent higher than in 1880 or to-day. Farm utensils, such as scythes, rakes, hoes, axes, &c., were at least 40 per cent higher than now. The butter product on that same farm, made by the same hands, yielded in 1880 a price ranging from 25 to 35 cents per pound, or more than 200 per cent above that under tariff for revenue only. I remember that two as good cows as ever were pastured on that farm were purchased in the year 1849 for $9 and $10, the two costing $19.

In the year 1880 a single cow no better than either of them would bring more than three times the price paid in 1849 for the two. Hay, oats, potatoes, every kind of vegetable were in 1880 at least one-third higher than in 1849. This is the evidence in the matter under discussion I bring from a little of my own experience. I think I could safely appeal to any gentleman present for corroboration of what I assert whose experience has brought him within practical range of the hard facts that formed the farmer's history during the free-trade period from 1846 to 1860. But I will not ask gentlemen to abide by my experience or my judgment. The following table shows prices at the beginning of the protection period, 1846, and also 1882.

Articles	1846	1882
Wheat per bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn per bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats per bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs per dozen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley per bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter per pound	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese per pound	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle per yoke	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay per ton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carriage horses per span	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep per head	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following table shows the yearly wages paid in 1860 and 1880 by different manufacturers.

Industries	Yearly Wages. 1860.	Yearly Wages. 1880.	Increase
			per ct
Woolen manufactures	$224	$300	34
Cotton manufactures	200	244	22
Iron manufactures	[illegible]	351	10
Machine manufactures	380	450	17
Paper-making manuf'tres	232	331	40
Boot and shoe manufact's	230	330	45

These census figures show an average increase of 18 per cent in wages in the above manufacturing industries since 1860. The average increase in the wages of all kinds of mechanics is full as great. The following tables show how the prices of manufactured goods have been affected by the protective policy which has increased wages.

Articles	Prices. 1860	Prices. 1884	Reduction
			per ct
Common sheetings per yd	$0 08½	$0 07	10
Drills per yard	0 08½	0 08¼	[illegible]
Prints per yard	0 09½	0 06	24
Pig iron per ton	23 00	20 00	14
Iron refined per pound	0 03	0 02½	[illegible]
Fancy cassimeres per yd	0 80	0 60	25
Common woolens per yd	1 50	1 00	33
Medium blankets per pair	7 50	3 75	50
Men's pegged boots pair	2 50	2 17	13
Crockery per crate	75 20	57 00	24
Plate glass per foot	1 50	0 80	46

Average reduction of prices of the above protected manufactures 20 per cent against an increase of 18 per cent of wages.

The following table shows the increase of manufacturing industry between the years 1860 and 1880. When it is remembered that four years of this time was devoted to war with its attendant destruction I confess I find infinitely more to kindle wonder and admiration than in any of the achievements of England during any like period.

	1860.	1880.
Establishments	140,433	253,852
Capital	$1,009,855,715	$2,790,272,606
Product	$1,885,861,676	$5,369,579,191
Number of employes	1,311,246	2,738,950
Average yearly wages	$288	$346
Total wages paid	$378,878,966	$947,953,795

It will be seen by this table that during the twenty years from 1860 to 1880 the manufacturing interest increased more than during the entire colonial and all the previous constitutional history of the United States. I commend these facts to the prayerful consideration of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr Hurd]. He will search in vain for their parallel in Great Britain.

THE FREE LIST.

This bill, sir, proposes to place coal and lumber upon the free-list. There is no industry in the country that more constantly needs the application of the principle of protection than coal and lumber. The charge of monopoly can not with any justice be made against them. They are each offered to the consumer at the lowest possible price consistent with anything like a just compensation to the laborer who mines and manufactures these commodities. The protection as now laid is not so much upon price as against the invasion of our market by Nova Scotia coal and Canada lumber.

Barter away that market, sir, for which you get no consideration whatever, and you commit a crime against the laborer in both mine and mill. You overwhelm in bankruptcy all the moderate owners of both, and you leave the wealthier ones to struggle on in a competition with the cheap labor of Canada and Nova Scotia receiving 40 per cent less to-day than our own.

After Canada lumber and Nova Scotia coal have captured our markets, after many of our colliers have gone into decay and our forests have been destroyed by fire, after the men employed in these industries have become producers rather than consumers of the farm products, the farmer will discover that he has lost buyers for his goods and found bears upon his market. With his candle thus burning at both ends he will look in vain for the dividends that used to appear on his autumnal balance-sheet when labor, lumber and coal were not on the free-list.

But we are answered that the farmer can afford to lose his home market for he will secure in its place a larger foreign market. From the hour this debate opened gentlemen on the other side have assumed that tariff is a burden upon our exports. They never go into detail to show how this conclusion is reached; they simply assume that it must be so. It is difficult to answer assertion. I will content myself by simply asking how we can hope to induce Canada or Nova Scotia or England to take more wheat or corn than they need? Are we to expect these countries or any others to take our product out of charity? But what has been our experience in the past in the matter of exports?

Sir, our exports were never equal to our imports during all the the years of free trade. The balance of trade was uniformly against us during every year from 1846 to 1860, often reaching nearly a hundred million dollars annually. Indeed, the balance of trade never turned in our favor until 1875. Since then it has averaged more than one hundred million a year, making a net balance of over $1,200,000,000 in our favor in nine years. Unless free trade can find other ground to stand upon than this, it certainly will fail. I turn now for a few moments to consider the subject of

COMPENSATION FOR IMPORT DUTIES.

If it were true that import duties are in their practical operation added to the cost of consumption, it is not altogether certain that the nation, having due regard to well being of society and the protection of labor against the avarice of capital, should not still maintain the protective tariff. But when it is absolutely demonstrable that the general result is a lowering of the price of the article consumed reasons come to its defense in double columns.

What is the compensation returned to this people by the levying of import duties? First, the government is supported and direct taxation avoided. Second, the levy, instead of being a burden, is a blessing. Were a people ever so blessed as ours? Sir, each dollar of duty laid on incoming commerce performs the double service of relieving the people from a real tax, while in the same hour it nerves the arm of industry to go forth into new fields of conquest, and glory, and achievement.

I do not say, sir, that in all cases the tariff is laid with consummate skill and absolute wisdom (which according to my friend from Ohio [Mr Warner] is the Ohio plan) but I speak of the main purpose and the general result, and considering these I wish to know where in the world's achievements is the parallel to the growth and prosperity thus secured to this people? The gentleman from Ohio [Mr Hurd] the other day with almost matchless eloquence pictured the growth of English manufactures since the repeal of the corn laws in 1844. Why, sir, it is strange that all men harassed with this free trade frenzy never can see anything in their own country worthy of words that burn and thoughts that entrance.

What are the facts? Why, sir, the growth of our country has surpassed that of England in every material industry in the ratio of five to one during the past eighteen years. Is it possible that all these gentlemen have their eyes so set on the British lion that they can never see the American eagle? Where has the gentleman been during the last twenty years—years of the mightiest strides in the growth of this or any other land? Sir, he seems absolutely oblivious of the matchless beauty of the flag. Unless on some lone sea he seeks for and finds it not! Let him look for that banner in the land of the free and the home of the brave, and here, full high advanced he will find it, "without a star erased or a single stripe polluted."

But that gentleman attributes the loss of the carrying trade to protection. As well might he attribute it to the changes of the moon.

Sir, we have lost the foreign carrying trade, as the gentleman from Maine [Mr Dingley] has well said by the application of the principle of free trade in the guise of reciprocity treaty with England, and I will add, also, because we have been engaged in a more exalted as well as a more profitable business. There has been a deluge of tears shed by the Cobden Club and by members of this house because England has the foreign carrying trade. Is it not time that this gush had ended? The gentleman from Georgia [Mr Hammond] voices my feelings exactly in this matter when he says:

> When I used to read in history of Napoleon pointing out to the great British statesman the [illegible] and I am [illegible] What a small spot England occupies on the earth [illegible] but with [illegible] the English [illegible] commerce she [illegible] the world. But since then I have seen our rapid development in land, our magnificent stretches of railroads cutting through the mountains and crossing the plains. I then, sir, feel a grander pride that we [illegible] these railroads which must be kept up by the labor of man [illegible] path that [illegible] capital brings better interest [illegible] at home [illegible] shall not regret that it is expended in America.

Sir, to every syllable of this I yield most hearty assent. Is it not strange that after having said so much for the glory of his own country that within ten short minutes that gentleman true to free trade instincts should have voted to give England the control of American ship building? Oh will there never be an end of contradiction in a democrat who would do good?

Mr Hammond—I thought you had inserted my speech as an illustration of apples of gold in pictures of silver but I find it was to abuse me.

Mr Brown—No sir. I do not consider it abuse to tell the house how a gentleman voted unless he himself admits that he voted wrong. If the gentleman now admits that he voted wrong I will be glad to take back all I have said.

Mr Hammond—I would repeat the vote.

Mr Brown—Then I will let my statement stand. [Laughter.]

But what is this foreign carrying trade that so "horridly shakes the disposition" of the democracy of this house? It is a beggarly business, sir, when marshaled for comparison beside that which employs the intellect, the intention and the muscle of my countrymen. Sir, I will vote for any reasonable project to build up American commerce to be controlled by American bottoms, but I am not so enchanted with the murmur of the seas that I can not hear the glad anthem of 50,000,000 of American citizens in their triumphant march across a continent.

Sir, not all the commerce, not all the navies that ever rode the seas have left a trace of civilization or a single monument to the memory of man. On the mighty deep there are no cities and on her heaving bosom there are no altar fires for home—sweet home.

Even the magic cable, that lonely brittle thread which couples the continents, must tell its tales from crag to crag and peak to peak, deep down in the oozy dungeons of a rayless deep, far from the ken of man, until they leap into the light of civilization on a far-off shore. Let gentlemen listen to the siren songs of the ever sounding sea if they will. They shall not stay the course of empire. The master spirits of our age will cleave the mountains and plant the forge, they will fell the forests, plow and till the fields and heap the granaries that feed the world.

MONOPOLY.

Gentlemen not content with praising England seem ever constrained to abuse America. All things, whether good or ill, that have been fostered into life since the tariff has had its perfect work are passed under the rod of democratic wrath and free-trade vengeance. Failing year after year to catch the ear of the sons of toil by the deceptive cry of "buy where you can buy cheapest and sell where you can sell dearest," whether by so doing we kill or make alive, they tax their power and rally all the resources of the demagogue in a universal shout that the manufacturers are monopolists. Could anything be more insincere? What has been the effect of a protective tariff upon monopoly in manufactures? Sir, it has multiplied every manufactory in this land by ten and many a thousand. When the system of protection began we were absolutely at the mercy of English monopolists.

Do these orators think they can make the sons of toil believe that to induce two manufactories to grow where only one existed, is the propagation of monopoly? Do they believe that the most humble can not understand how absolutely impossible it is to monopolize the manufacture of any article by creating new manufactures? As well may you, sir, by the wave of a hand, except successfully to stay the course of empire as attempt to monopolize the manufacturing of American products, whether from forge or farm, after you have secured to them the American market. Let me remind you, gentlemen, that you have invoked the one infallible law—that is, free trade in horizontal garb—that never fails to engender monopoly, not American monopoly, but foreign English monopoly—cold, calculating, brutal, and merciless; that same monopoly which drove the colonies into the most unequal and desperate war in all the annals of mankind, that same monopoly which after it put out our fires by the aid of the compromise "horizontal" of 1833, brought to our doors the bankruptcy of 1837; that same monopoly which broke the tariff barrier of 1842 in 1846 and gave us poverty in 1857; that same monopoly which in exchange for free trade in 1846 and 1857, gave us eighty millions of debt in 1860, and left us in want and misfortune, bereft of credit, despoiled of independence, and shorn of our strength in the darkest night of modern history!

MANUFACTORIES.

Is it manly, sir, to attempt to array the laborer against the man who furnishes him employment and the farmer against both? Sir, I was reared on a farm. I know all about the privations and the struggles incident to frontier life on the farm, and that too in a period of our history when the farmer's lot was infinitely a more serious matter than now. My sympathies and my tenderest regard has always been and must always remain with and for the farmer; and, sir, I rejoice that God has spared my life to denounce, in this presence with all the vigor and emphasis at my command, this warfare upon the American manufacturers as treason against the American farmer?

Day by day have gentlemen inveighed against the artisan who furnishes through the infinite diversification of industry the market for nine tenths of the farmer's product, pronouncing in the same breath encomiums upon England and all other countries that in the aggregate furnish a precarious market for the other tenth. Is this patriotism? Is this the true way to beget love of country, to kindle laudable ambition, and to foster hope in the bosom of toil? The great Webster never invoked to his use sweeter or braver words than when he said, "I thank God that if I am gifted with a little of that spirit which it is said is able to raise mortals to the skies I have yet none of that other spirit which would drag angels down." If gentlemen will forever look with cynic eye upon their country I pray that they keep silence while the great Republic goes from conquering to conquer. Believing the American citizen to be the best product of the best period of man's pilgrimage, I would foster the plant with all the care and all the vigilance that human wisdom can summon to its support. I would have that name honored and respected and protected, with all the love and all the valor of a chivalric people, from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof.

MISCELLANEOUS

JEWELRY

of all descriptions.

SILVER-WARE

The Best Made.

POCKET CUTLERY

TOYS,

A Full Assortment.

SPECTACLES

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And all Goods in my line for which I will DUPLICATE any REGULAR DEALERS Prices.

I Will match the

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Watches against the world for time and money! All kinds of

REPAIRING

a specialty, and all work WARRANTED.

Call and See us

M. L. Armstrong,

MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

MILK! MILK! MILK!

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that his arrangements are finally completed, and that on Monday, February 2, he will establish a

NEW MILK ROUTE!

Pure, Fresh and Rich Milk.

At 6 Cents a Quart

until Spring when the price will be reduced. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Wm. Ramer.

Smethport, Pa., Jan. 2, 1884-tf

CALL ON

C. L. DOUGLASS

For Your

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Boots & Shoes, Etc.

He keeps on hand the best goods the markets afford. Also Proprietor of

SMETHPORT GRIST MILL.

Feed and Meal

of the very best quality at the very lowest prices. Custom work done on short notice.

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THOS. R. FRISBEE,

General Dealer in

DRY GOODS,

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

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T. I. McKEAN, agent, at Wilcox, Pa., and Smethport Pa. 18-3-m

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HARDWARE STORE,

Opposite the Grand Central.

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware,

House Furnishnig Goods

SILVERWARE,

Cutlery, Lamps,

Glass, Lead, Oils, Paints, Putty,

Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools,

In fact everything usually kept in a First Class Hardware Store. The Closest buyers and Best judges of what they buy concede the fact that more goods of same quality can be bought for less money at the above store than any other place in the Country.

A COMPETENT TINNER

Always on hand ready to do work on short notice.

SWEET WORM POWDERS

A hacking cough, itching of the nose, grinding of the teeth are caused by worms. Use

SWEET WORM POWDERS

Sleepless nights, convulsions and straightening out of the l[illegible]s in children are caused by worms. Use

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They are a sure and safe remedy for the cure of worms in adults and children. Try the

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The most pleasant and easy remedy to take with the best results are

SWEET WORM POWDERS.

They have been on the market for fifteen years and have always given satisfaction in every case. Try the

SWEET WORM POWDERS.

When your druggist offers you anything else do not take it, but make him send and get

E. K. THOMPSON'S

SWEET WORM POWDERS.

Prepared at Titusville, Pa. Price 25c. Sent to any postoffice address on receipt of 25 cents.

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THE BEST SHOES.

WHEN YOU WANT

BOOTS AND SHOES

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G. A. GROVES & SON,

NO. 28 MAIN ST., BRADFORD, PA.

They Will Charge You Fair Prices, But They Warrant Their Goods to be Just as Represented.

You Cannot Afford to Buy From Irresponsible Parties

They Sell the Best At Lowest Prices.

G. A. GROVES & SON,

No. 28 MAIN STREET, - BRADFORD.

New Goods Just Received

At D. C. YOUNG'S.

IMMENSE STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Clothing

For Men, Boys and Children.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Complete Line of

DRY GOODS

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HATS AND CAPS.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.,

And Full Stock of

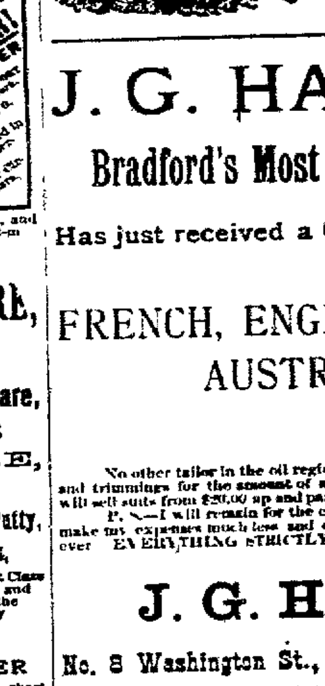
CHOICE GROCERIES!

All of which were bought CHEAP FOR CASH, and will be sold accordingly.

CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK—NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS

D. C. YOUNG,

Smethport Pa., Sept. 20, 1883.



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MARBLE WORKS.

Monumental

and

Mantel Designs

Executed in the Best Style from either

MARBLE ✧ OR ✧ SLATE

Water Street, Smethport, Pa.

J. G. HABERNIGG,

Bradford's Most Reliable Merchant Tailor,

Has just received a Complete Stock of New Spring Goods,

FRENCH, ENGLISH,

AUSTRIAN, GERMAN,

AND AMERICAN.

No other tailor in the oil region gives the same class of work and same quality cloth and trimmings for the amount of money. No tailor in the world can give better fits, and I will sell suits from $20.00 up and pants from $6 00 up.

P. S.—I will remain for the coming year at my store on Washington street. This will make my expenses much less and enable me to give my customers better bargains than ever. EVERYTHING STRICTLY CASH.

J. G. HABERNIGG,

No. 8 Washington St., Bradford, Penn'a.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF

VASELINE

(PETROLEUM JELLY.)

One Ounce bottles reduced from 15 cts. to 10 cents.
Two Ounce bottles reduced from 25 cts. to 15 cents.
Five Ounce bottles reduced from 50 cts. to 25 cents.
The public must not accept any but original goods bottled by us, as the imitations are worthless.
Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., New York.

H. W. RUBIN,

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

Having employed a first-class Watchmaker and Engraver, I am now prepared to do all of such work as belongs to the trade. All work warranted. I have also on hand a fine assortment of

Clothing, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

McKean County Miner

Smethport, Pa., June 6, 1884.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The label on your paper shows the date to which it is paid. [illegible] paper changed, [illegible] the new one. [illegible] paper stopped pay arrears [illegible] will continue [illegible] whether you take it from [illegible] the paper regularly [illegible] a paper every week, [illegible] with the mails [illegible]

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Coush appears to be the fashion in [illegible] fabrics this year.

The county tax duplicates are all made out and ready for delivery to the collectors.

The treasurer's sale of unseated [illegible] in arrears of taxes will commence next Monday.

The conductors on the K's Narrow gauge system are now armed with the patent duplicate ticket punch.

The Bradford dailies are giving very full dispatches from the Chicago convention and they have had large sales this week.

Emporium is making preparations for an old fashioned Fourth of July celebration. What is Smethport going to do about it?

It was generally expected, the late D. R. Hamlin left his widow and two orphaned children in very easy financial circumstances.

If you don't want any flies in your house you can keep them out by investing in the latest style and cheap window and door screens at Spragues.

W. A. Sprague has some of the finest and best made fish poles ever brought to this market. The most experienced trout fishers commend them.

When a young woman brush a stray speck off a young man's coat collar the heart of the baby carriage manufacturer is filled with a great gladness.

The deepest well drilled in McKean county was finished last week by the gas company at Kane, being a fraction over 2,000 feet deep, and said to be one of the greatest gassers in the country.

Manager Knapp of the opera house skating rink will give a masquerade on roller skates next Tuesday evening. He offers three prizes for the most comical costumes, and promises abundance of fun.

J. W. Bixby has fitted up in grand style a spacious and neat suite of rooms in the Opera House building which will be opened to the public to-morrow evening with a well supplied stock of ice cream.

Fitz Henry Arnold, of Port Allegany, purchased the black team of horses that have been working on the poor farm for some time past. Mr Palmer has a few more spans of horses yet left which he will sell.

Smethport has no daily paper, but Manager Armstrong very kindly posts on a bulletin in front of the telegraph office the more important happenings at the convention, which proves him a public benefactor.

Mrs. Greer has been standing on her feet for nearly a week past. He went down rather suddenly a few evenings ago while skating on the new maple floor in Opera House skating rink. Wear a cushion next time Greer.

The handsome silk guidons borne by McKean Post 347 on the Memorial Day parade were presented to the Post by Commander Wright, to whom the Post voted a resolution of thanks for his generous thoughtfulness, at their last meeting.

A. I. Barron was in town this week "busy" in putting in a good deal of solid work on his candidacy for the nomination for sheriff. He is not ashamed to say he wants the nomination and that he is using every honorable means to get it.

There have been two courts in session this week, a civil court presided over by Judge Taylor, of Venango, and the license mill under charge of Judge Olmsted. The latter closed up Wednesday noon, and the former finished all business in hand yesterday.

The bar in the office of the Grand Central is closed. That branch of the trade of the hotel will hereafter be confined to the regular bar room opening on Main street. This may inconvenience some of its customers but will prove a beneficial change in the end.

The appearance of the Smethport Hose company on two recent public occasions has called forth many expressions of approval. Foreman King has been putting them through a considerable practice in drill of late, and the precision and regularity of their movements at his command show that the practice has not been useless.

Last Sunday was a good day with the Baptist church. Eight new members received the hand of fellowship at the hand of the pastor, Rev. F. H. Gates, two of whom had been baptized that same day in Marvin creek, and the others previously. This makes fourteen members in all which have been received since Mr. Gates became pastor July 1st, 1883.

Gone to the City.

Miss Carson has found it necessary to visit the city this week to replenish her stock of millinery goods. She will be able to show her patrons new additions of the latest styles the last of the week.

The State Editorial Association.

The Pennsylvania State Editorial Association will make its annual excursion this year during the week beginning June 16th. Gettysburg is the objective point and some short excursions will be made to places of interest near at hand.

Will Use Them.

The architect of the Butler county court house has written to John Dagel that they are so well pleased with the samples of stone from his quarry that it has been decided to use them in the trimming and stone work of the new court house. The architect also promises to use a great deal of it in his work on and about Pittsburg.

Children's Day.

Next Sunday will be observed at the M. E. church as children's Day. At the usual hour of service in the morning the pastor will preach a sermon to the children and in the evening the Sunday school will give a concert. The church is to be decorated with flowers and several cages of singing birds, and an enjoyable day is expected.

St. Luke's Church.

Divine services on next Sunday (Trinity Sunday) as follows: Litany at 10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10.30 a. m. Evening Prayer at 8 o'clock. There will be no sermon at the Sunday evening services during the summer. The service will be of prayer and praise, and the congregation at all times is called chiefly to worship.

THE LAST RITES.

The Funeral of D. R. Hamlin—An Immense Attendance and Impressive Ceremonies—The Autopsy.

The high esteem and affection felt for the late D. R. Hamlin was strikingly evident by the large attendance of friends from all parts of the county, aside from adjoining counties, who were anxious to testify by their presence not only their esteem for him but their sympathy for his bereaved family and friends.

On Saturday an order was issued by the eminent commander of Trinity Commandery No 58, Knights Templar, of Bradford, to assemble at the asylum at 12 o'clock on Sunday, in full regalia, prepared to attend the funeral by special train. At the same time the members of the bar in Bradford held a meeting and made arrangements to attend in a body and engaged a special car for their use. The train left Bradford at 12.30, and making a rapid run arrived at the depot in this borough before the time appointed for the funeral, 3 p. m. Nearly 60 Knights Templar left Bradford and upon their arrival were joined by Sir Knights from the borough, Eldred, Port Allegany, Coudersport and Kane, making the full column number 74 swords. Before the arrival of the Bradford train almost the entire population of the borough, with hundreds from outside, were on the streets and wending their way toward the residence of Mr Hamlin, on West Main street. The Bradford delegations were met by McKean Lodge No. A. Y. M. and Smethport Hose Company No 1 and the line was formed in front of the residence. Although the house is very capacious it could not accommodate one-tenth of those present, and the visiting bodies with hundreds of others awaited patiently outside the close of the services, after which the procession was formed and proceeded to the cemetery in the following order: Members of the McKean county bar, Smethport Hose Company No. 1, McKean Lodge No 388, Trinity Commandery No 58, Hearse with escort of Sir Knights, Officers of Trinity Commandery, Carriages containing immediate family and friends, Citizens on foot and in carriages. Arriving at the cemetery, the other organizations opened ranks and allowed the Sir Knights funeral cortege and friends to pass through, after which the friends and escort passed through a double line of Sir Knights with swords at present to the burying lot. The Commandery was then formed in a hollow square about the lot and after singing "Nearer my God, to Thee," the concluding burial service was conducted by Rev. McCandless, of St. Luke's church, Smethport, assisted by Rev. Wilson, of the Ascension church, Bradford. Thus was all that remained of Delano R. Hamlin laid to rest. But though his familiar form, his cheerful and pleasant greetings, his open heart and generous sympathy with the sorrows and pleasures of all his friends is forever removed from this earth he still lives and will ever live in the memory and hearts of all who knew him intimately in life.

After escorting the mourning family, and friends to their homes, the Knights Templar and visiting friends partook of a bountiful supper at the Grand Central Hotel provided by the members of McKean Lodge No 388 and left by special train for Bradford at 6 p. m.

Preceding the ceremonies at the grave, on behalf of the father and family, Rev. McCandless expressed briefly their thanks to the many present for the wide spread sympathy and respect for the memory of the deceased so largely manifested. As a further expression we are requested to publish the following

CARD OF THANKS.

Words are inadequate to express the gratitude we feel and the consolation we have received by the generous actions of neighbors and acquaintances in the care and encouragement of our beloved Delano R. Hamlin during the long period of his physical sufferings, and to us at his burial. The tributes of respect shown to his memory, and the expressions of an affected sympathy manifested by all who knew him, helped to lessen the pang of separation, and showed to his surviving friends that his life was not considered to have been in vain. We cannot forbear to make especial mention of the gratifying presence of the Knights Templar, of members of the bar, and of the Smethport hose company, who attended in a body to assist in the performance of the last sad rites, and to testify to the feelings they entertained for a companion and friend. To all we return our heartfelt thanks.

EUGENIA HAMLIN,
BYRON D HAMLIN.

Smethport, June 5th, 1884.

ACTION OF THE BAR.

The McKean county bar took prompt and appropriate action in honor of the memory of their deceased associate. The entire bar, with hardly an exception, attended the funeral, and on Monday a meeting of the members was called at which the following resolutions were adopted:

The members of the bar of McKean county desire to express their deep sorrow over the death of Brother D. R. Hamlin. His amiable disposition, his gentlemanliness, his uniform conduct to all and his hospitality won the affection of his brethren of the bar as his ability, modesty, honesty and truthfulness won their respect.

The members of the bar desire further to express their sympathy with the parents and widow of the deceased in the loss of a son and husband so richly endowed with qualities which make the relationship of parents and children one of unalloyed satisfaction and the association of husband and wife uninterrupted happiness.

JOHN C. BACKUS,
N. B. SMILEY,
J. M. McCLURE.
Com.

Heartfelt remarks were made by Judge Olmsted, and Messrs. Backus, Rose, Gorton, Keenan, Smiley, Hilliken, King, Smith, Cotter, McSweeney, Chapman and Weil. Some of the speakers more intimately acquainted with the deceased could with difficulty restrain their emotions when recalling memories of past association with him.

It was ordered that the resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the court and a certified copy be sent to B. D. Hamlin and the family of the deceased.

THE AUTOPSY.

For a long time previous to his death Mr Hamlin knew that he had not many years or months to live. His business affairs were all arranged in contemplation of a summons at any time. His disease, though not an unusual one, was in its manifestation in his case very peculiar and indicated a remarkable condition of the heart. He talked freely with his physician, Dr. H. L. McCoy, upon the subject, and had frequently requested that after his death he would like an autopsy to be made and the condition of his heart made known in the interest of the medical science. This was done in accordance with his request. The autopsy was made by Drs. H. L. and W. Y. McCoy, E. G. Brown and R. J. Sharp. The full report is so replete with technical scientific and medical terms as to be practically unintelligible to the majority of our readers. The following, however, is a condensed and simplified statement:

The heart-case was found attached to the chest walls in front, and to the lungs on the sides and back. The heart case was also firmly adhered to the heart throughout its whole extent, as the result of rheumatic inflammation. The heart was very much enlarged, weighing over 20 ounces, (the healthy adult heart weighs from 10 to 12 ounces.) The principal valves of the heart were also nearly useless, being so much crippled and stiffened by the frequent attacks of rheumatic fever he had suffered from that they could neither fully open or close. The labor of the heart was very greatly increased by these narrowed and diseased valves, it taking much more power to force the blood through them than through healthy valves, so the heart grew stronger and larger in every way, thus accounting for its immense size.

Read It.

We devote considerable space in this issue to a reproduction of the admirable speech on the tariff question delivered by the member from this district, Hon. W. W. Brown in the house of representatives. The subject is a vital one, and one concerning which every voter should thoroughly inform himself and we hope all of our readers will not only read the speech themselves, but pass it along to their more unfortunate neighbor who does not take the MINER.

Baptist Church Items.

The second Sunday in June, which is known among the churches as "Children's Day" will be duly observed at the Baptist church next Sunday. There will be a sermon to children in the morning, and the usual exercises of the Sunday school, followed by a concert in the evening, participated in by the members of the school, consisting of singing, responsive reading, recitations, addresses, etc. All are invited to attend.

A Coming Society Event.

There is promise of an interesting social event to take place to-day in high criminal circles. Among the recent inmates of the county jail was one Fred Crane, a young man of not many natural talents or advantages, who enjoys the distinction of having spent the greater part of his life behind the bars and in houses of correction. But he has not been to a great extent amenable to corrective influences and bids fair to attain further distinction in the criminal courts. During his recent incarceration he fell a victim to the many charms of the accomplished Miss Nora Larkins, better known to the police as "Red Headed Nora." Nora is serving out a sentence for larceny. Fred proved a persistent lover, while Nora, as became her sex was coy and shy, but she finally confessed her love and promised to be his loving bride—when she got out of jail. The ardent lover was released upon expiration of sentence some weeks ago, since which he has suffered all the torture that a French novelist could depict. While he was free his promised bride was still in jail. There were ugly rumors that she had not remained wholly faithful and had transferred her affections to another. An unfeeling jailor denied him admittance to her presence where he could bask in the sunlight of her smiles and assure himself that she was still true to him. The court would not permit the reduction of her sentence even upon the solemn promise that if his Nora were given to his arms he would marry her and bear her far, far away from its jurisdiction and the debasing influences of evil associates. He has waited patiently, however, and Red Headed Nora will be free to-day. A magistrate has promised to perform the ceremony for nothing and but for grave fears of the constancy of Nora there would be no doubt that the wedding would take place. The court officers are betting two one that she will prove a fickle, false hearted flirt, with no takers. We can only wait with interest the outcome.

BRADFORD.

August 7th is the day Barnum has fixed to occupy Bradford.

There are forty attorneys at law in Bradford and still the city is prosperous.

Company "C" will take a trip to Gettysburg the latter part of July where they will encamp for about ten days.

Specimens of our glass works products are exhibited in front of the paper's office, and attract considerable attention from passers-by.

The opening night at the Armory skating rink last evening was free to everybody. It is needless to say that there was a large crowd in attendance.

The members of the bar of this place, who turned out to the late D. R. Hamlin's funeral, nearly all provided themselves with high silk hats, and were a very imposing body.

A delegation left here Sunday morning by a special car to attend the Chicago convention. They styled themselves the Bradford club, and were composed of a number of local politicians.

The public schools will close on the 27th of the present month for a ten weeks' vacation. A class will graduate from the high school this year, and suitable exercises will be held at the time.

Mr Henry Chapman, or "Hen," as he is familiarly called, a son of Capt. W. B. Chapman, is paying a short visit to his parents in the Fifth ward. He is a commercial drummer, and is noted as one of the best in the country.

A certain alderman not far from the Second ward is addicted to reading five-cent novels of the "Wild Bill" stripe, on the quiet, you know. The size of a full-grown man's mental calibre who reads such trash habitually must be very small.

Annie O'Brien, the Island terror, is back again to her old haunts from a prolonged visit to Smethport as the guest of Jailer Dunn. She was in jail sometime awaiting trial for nearly killing a woman of her own stripe, but, as usual, got off clear.

The case against Dr. Cox for causing Bella Clough's death by malpractice was continued until next term of court. Dr. Cox may not be guilty of the crime, but it is a significant fact that he was on very good terms with some of the jurors that week and was buying them wine, cigars, etc., with great liberality.

As a junk dealer by the name of Orange was driving down Pearl street hill yesterday his horse, which was a fit subject for the boneyard, fell down, and after being brutally pounded, died. The poor beast didn't look as if it had had an oat in a month. A man who uses his faithful servant in such a manner should be given a good taste of the law.

A rather queer circumstance happened at court last week in which two men of the same name got rather mixed up. There were two men each named George Campbell drawn on the juries—one on the grand jury and the other on the traverse. The one who was drawn on the latter was not present at all, and the one that was really drawn for the grand jury served all the week as traverse juror without knowing the difference.

A target shoot at 200 and 500 yards by picked members from various companies belonging to the Sixteenth regiment was held at Corry yesterday. Company "C" of this place sent a few of her best men, who returned home in the evening with laurels on their brow. Thomas Connealy especially distinguished himself by making the best score of the day. Tom can give them all points about shooting.

JUPITER.

Bradford, Pa., June 5, 1884.

MEMORIAL DAY.

How it was Remembered in Smethport.

As our paper went to press on Decoration Day last week, it was impossible for us to give any account of the exercises. The day opened with a slight fall of snow and threatened to be wet and disagreeable, but before noon the clouds cleared away. The programme, as published two weeks ago, was fully carried out, and the large concourse of people who witnessed the ceremonies bore testimony to the fact that the present generation hold in fresh and grateful remembrance those who offered their lives for their country, and takes pleasure in honoring the day consecrated to their memory.

At 2 p. m. the line of procession was formed in front of the court house in the following order:

Chief Marshal S. D. Freeman with Col A. I. Wilcox, Hon P. M. Fuller, F. B. Dean and Harry Wilson as aids.
Hose cart No 2 with flowers.
Drum corps.
McKean Post 347 G. A. R.
J. H. Mullen Post 236, G. A. R. Rixford.
Smethport cornet band.
Sunday schools in charge of their respective superintendents.
Orator of the day—Rev John A. Copeland—escorted by Revs Hubbell and Gates and Hon David Sterrett.
Smethport Hose company No. 1.
Clermont Lodge, I. O. O. F.
Smethport Lodge, I. O. O. F.
Citizens generally in carriages and on foot.

Arriving at the cemetery the line was formed in a hollow square, with the choir and band in the centre. The ceremonies consisted of reading of general orders, an address by Post Commander R. F. Wright, interspersed with music by a selected choir and the band, after which the strewing of flowers over the graves of soldiers was participated in by the comrades and citizens generally.

After the ceremonies at the graves the procession re-formed and marched to the court house. After prayer by Rev. Hubbell the orator of the day, Rev John A. Copeland was introduced and delivered a most excellent and appropriate address which was received with frequent demonstrations of approval. After the reading by Comrade Black of an address delivered at the funeral of Comrade J. K. Graham the meeting was closed by benediction by Rev. J. H. Gates.

Following is a list of soldiers' graves that were decorated:

ROSE HILL CEMETERY, SMETHPORT.

Thomas Malone, Co. C, First Pennsylvania Rifles (Bucktails).
Leslie Bard, Co. I, First Pennsylvania Rifles (Bucktails).
Samuel R. Sartwell, Second Lieutenant Co. [illegible] Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Robert Walters, Co. H, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
[illegible] Lyman, Co. —, Sixteenth New Jersey Volunteers.
J. Cole, regiment and company unknown.
H. Freeman, regiment and company unknown.
David Freeman, Sergeant Co. I, First Pennsylvania Rifles.
Lyman [illegible] Smith, Thirteenth New York Cavalry.
G. A. Smith, war of 1812.
John H. Jones, war of 1812.
F. R. Howard, war of 1812.

ST. ELIZABETH CEMETERY, SMETHPORT.

Patrick Long, Co. I, First Pennsylvania Rifles.
James O'Neill, regiment and company unknown.

NORWICH CEMETERY.

[illegible] Dennison, Co. I, First Pennsylvania Rifles (Bucktails).
[illegible] Green, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Le Roy Smith, regiment unknown.
[illegible] Corwin, revolutionary war of 1776.
[illegible] war of 1812.
[illegible] war of 1812.
John [illegible] war of 1812.
[illegible] war of 1812.
[illegible] war of 1812.

FARMERS VALLEY CEMETERY.

[illegible] Second Lieutenant Co. C, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.
[illegible] Corporal Co. C, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
[illegible] regiment unknown.
Charles Dickinson, Co. [illegible] One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Peter Renion, Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers.
[illegible] Sears, regiment unknown.
[illegible] Barrett, regiment unknown.
Stuart Sears, revolutionary war of 1776.
[illegible] Sears, war of 1812.
[illegible] war of 1812.
[illegible] war of 1812.
Francis [illegible] war of 1812.
[illegible] war of 1812.
Captain John Leland, war of 1812.
Nathaniel Barrett, war of 1812.
[illegible] war of 1812.
[illegible] Briggs, war of 1812.

BUSH HILL CEMETERY.

[illegible] Co. [illegible] Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Martin [illegible] Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

ALDRICH CEMETERY.

[illegible] Co. G, First Pennsylvania Rifles.
Joseph Wilkes, war of 1812.

CEMETERY NEAR GRIMES SCHOOL HOUSE.

Nelson Ostrander, Eighth New York Cavalry.
Charles Amadon, regiment unknown.

Bargains for the Ladies.

Mrs Nash is now offering new millinery goods of the latest styles at such prices that all can afford a new bonnet or hat. Her stock is very large and is all new and fresh. She has also some of those very pretty and stylish Persian wraps and shawls. Call on her and look at them.

Found.

A pocketbook containing valuable papers. The owner can obtain the same of the undersigned by proving ownership and paying for this advertisement.

A. HYLAND.
Colegrove, Pa., May 20, '84. 23-12.

For Sale or Rent.

The House, Blacksmith, wagon and carriage shop on Water street, in this borough. Terms easy. Apply at once at JOHN DICKE'S Marble works.—10tf

THE MINER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Seven Months for Fifty Cents.—Now is the Time to Subscribe for the Leading Republican Paper of the County.

Every voter in this county should be a reader of the MINER through the Presidential Campaign upon which we are just entering. This is eminently the case with Republicans. Therefore we will send the paper to campaign subscribers, commencing with our next issue and continuing to and including the issue of Nov 21st, a period of Seven Months, for FIFTY CENTS.

The price of the campaign edition will not cover the cost of the white paper, but we, with all sincere republicans, desire that success should crown our efforts this year, and we are willing to make some sacrifice in order that so desirable a result may be accomplished. We suggest the following named gentlemen as proper persons to receive and forward subscriptions for campaign subscribers, and would request that they act in such capacity for the advancement of the common cause. If any of them are not able to attend to the business we would be glad if they would designate others.

E. H. Nichols, Annin township.
W. B. Chapman, Bradford city.
J. L. Andrews, " "
D. F. Clark, Bradford township.
J. J. Roberts, Ceres township.
G. F. Barton, Duke Centre.
E. A. Barden, Eldred.
P. K. Washburne, Gillmor.
A. F. Bannon, Kendall.
S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.
Joshua Davis, Kane.
James Hoop, Lafayette township.
A. P. Brewer, Norwich township.
L. Palmiter, Hamilton township.
Alf. W. Wright, Lewis Run.
Philip Tome, Corydon township.

Young Wonder.

Deputy Sheriff, F. B. Dean, has returned from his eastern trip where he sold his little grays and the handsome silver-tail ponies of Col. Wilcox, bringing back with him a gray stallion—very handsome, only three years old and showing wonderful speed at his age. This horse will be known as Young Wonder, being sired by the well known fast pacer and trotter Tom. Wonder, the fastest horse known at both gaits. Young Wonder can be seen at all times at Sheriff Wilcox's stables in Smethport, where his services can be had on reasonable terms. For information in regard to him address,

F. B. DEAN.

Smethport, Pa., May 23th, '84. 23-6t.

Wool Wanted.

The highest price in cash will be paid for wool at the store of W. D. Gallup, Smethport, Pa. 24 t3.

For Sale.

A good platform spring wagon, two-seated. Enquire of

W. J. COLEGROVE.

Smethport, May 28th, 1884—23 t3.

SEND money by American Express Co. money orders. Receipts given. Money refunded if orders are lost. Sold at all offices of the company. Payable at 6,500 places. Rates To $5 5c. $10 8c. $20-10c. $30 12c. $40 15c. $50 20c.

M. L. ARMSTRONG,
20-6m Agent for Company.

LEGAL.

Court Proclamation.

THE HON. A. G. OLMSTED PRESIDENT Judge and the Hons. HENRY HAMLIN and P. M. FULLER, Associates Judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Feb'y 29th, 1884, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas at the borough of Smethport, on Monday the 16th day of June, 1884, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, May 29th, 1884, and in the 108th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.

List of Traverse Jurors

Drawn in the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of McKean County to be summoned for Third Monday of June, 1884.

Abbey, J. J.—Liberty.
Brown, Richard—Bradford.
Brewer, A. P.—Norwich.
Corwin, A. F.—Sawyer.
Delter, Geo W.—Bradford.
Digel, Jacob—Keating.
Delmage, M. B.—Kendall.
Emery, W. H.—Bradford.
Freeman, F. H.—Bradford.
Fritts, J. W.—Bradford.
Hunt, C. H.—Rixford.
Hurley, P. C.—Big Shanty.
Hall, D. T.—Wetmore.
Holmes, E. N.—Corydon.
Loop, A. W.—Kansas Branch.
Lewis, G. W.—Alton.
Layman, W. M.—Otto.
Leopold, Lewis—Bradford.
McIntire, A. J.—Bradford.
Martin, C. A.—Rixford.
Nelson, John—Hamlin.
Otis, Geo. H.—Sawyer.
Pattison, Leslie—Keating.
Prosser, L. B.—Foster.
Richardson, Charles—Otto.
Robins, David—Otto.
Smith, Adelbert—Hamlin.
Seaman, C. D.—Corydon.
Seward, J. S.—Kendall.
Sartwell, T. L.—Eldred.
Sartwell, G. W.—Smethport.
Smith, G. M.—Smethport.
Toolon, J. A.—Bradford.
Winship, G. W.—Annin.
Williams, G. W.—Smethport.
Wallace, Michael—Liberty.

D. F. PATTISON } Jury Coms.
B. S. CLARK }
A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.

Attest: W. D. GALLUP, Clerk.
Smethport, Pa., May 28th, 1884.

Trial List.

Certified List for Trial of Civil Causes for Third Monday of June, A. D. 1884.

1. P. M. Fuller assignee of T. W. Humphrey and J. W. Humphrey and A. A. Aspinwall lately doing business as J. W. Humphrey & Co vs Dow & Co Lake Shore Banking Co Merchants National Bank of Dunkirk F. A. Newell First National Bank of Franklinville and State Bank of Randolph. No 22 May term 1883. Feigned issue. Plea filed.
2. P. M. Fuller assignee of J. W. Humphrey and J. W. Humphrey and A. A. Aspinwall lately doing business as J. W. Humphrey & Co vs W. O. Wright. No 153 December term 1883. Feigned issue. Plea filed.
3. James H. Wright vs W. A. Wright. No 155 December term 1877. Assumpsit. Plea non-assumpsit set off payment with leave &c.
4. C. S. Sartwell vs C. S. King. No 219 June term 1879. Assumpsit. Plea non-assumpsit and payment with leave &c.
5. A. W. Blackmar vs John Eaton and H. W. Eaton Jr partners as Eaton Bros. No 485 September term 1879. Covenant. Plea non assumpsit payment with leave &c.
6. Washington Stark vs T. B. Taylor. No 84 December term 1879. Replevin. Cognizance for rent, the replication filed.
7. J. W. Knox vs the Duke Centre Gas Co. No 257 September term 1880. Trespass for negligence. Plea not guilty.
8. J. B. Burt vs Charles A. White. No 121 December term 1880. Ejectment for land in Eldred township. Plea not guilty.
9. D. Freeman vs Geo McLeod John McLeod No 95 February term 1881. Ejectment for land in Otto township. Plea not guilty.
10. Geo W. King vs W. T. Callar. No 444 Feb'y term 1881. Case. Plea not guilty.
11. John M. Lyman vs Wm. A. Wright. No 250 September term 1881. Account render. Plea ne unques bailiff or receiver and plene computaverit.
12. W. F. Sprague and Ellen Sprague vs the Tide Water Pipe Line Company limited. No 258 December term 1881. Trespass vi et armis. Plea not guilty.
13. Thos Collins vs J. W. Humphrey W. T. Coleman and Thos Hanley. No 250 December term 1881. Ejectment for land in Otto township. Plea not guilty.
14. T. S. Cole vs city of Bradford. No 272 February term 1880. Case. Plea not guilty.
15. B. Brekner vs John Stoughton contractor H. S. Bradley John Caring and N. D. Hoffman owners. No 601 May term 1880. Sci Fa Sur Mechanics lien. Plea nul tiel record and payment.
16. M. C. Mulkin vs Harlan J. Swift. No 197 February term 1882. Ejectment for land in Warrant 1201 Corydon township. Plea not guilty.
17. Com vs James A. Anderson Wm Anderson No 22 Dec term 1883. Indictment for cutting timber trees.
18. Almon Carpenter use of Mary Carpenter administratrix of the estate of Almon Carpenter deceased vs John Dunn. No 247 Feb'y term 1881. Judgment opened. Plea payment.
19. John P. Zane vs C. W. Scofield. No 181 February term 1881. Trespass on the case. Plea not guilty.
20. Wm Haskell vs Albert Brandt. No 518 February term 1881. Foreign attachment. Case in assumpsit. Plea of non assumpsit payment with leave &c.
21. J. T. Stockdale trustee of the Pittsburg Savings Bank for use of B. C. Christy receiver of the Pittsburg Savings Bank vs George C. Howe. No 314 May term 1881. Case. Plea of discharge in bankruptcy in bar.
22. N. F. Hilton and James A. Waugh partners as Hilton & Waugh vs George A. Baker. No 580 May term 1881. Foreign attachment in assumpsit. Plea non-assumpsit payment set off with leave &c.
23. A. J. Applebee and L. A. Fisher as Applebee and Fisher vs J. H. Palmer. No 14 September term 1881. Appeal. Plea of nil debit.
24. Charles Willing and Phineas P. Morris trustee of estate formerly of Wm Bingham the elder deceased vs Enoch Briggs. No 83 September term 1881. Ejectment for land in Warrant No 2194 lot 185. Plea not guilty.
25. N. F. Hilton and James A. Waugh partners as Hilton & Waugh vs Geo A. Baker and H. P. Malone partners as Baker & Malone. No 164 September term 1881. Assumpsit. Plea non-assumpsit payment set off with leave &c.
26. F. A. Rathburn vs Enos Parsons. No 237 September term 1881. Trover and conversion. Plea not guilty.
27. A. Hooker vs D. J. Keyes. No 340 September term 1881. Appeal. Plea of nil debit.
28. W. B. Roberts surviving partner of C. A. L. & W. B. Roberts vs Frank Babcock surviving partner of Frank Babcock and J. B. Mandeville late doing business as Babcock & Mandeville. No 384 September term 1881. Assumpsit. Plea for defendant Babcock of non-assumpsit payment set off with leave &c.
29. Edward Hughes vs Tim Mullen Jr. No 630 September term 1881. Appeal. Plea of nil debit.
30. Jones Dodge & Co vs Warren Parks. No 620 September term 1881. Appeal. Plea in abatement.

And now, March 19th, 1884, the above list of causes certified to Hon. W. D. Brown, President Judge of the Thirty-seventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, to be by him tried at a Special Court to be held for that purpose at Smethport, commencing the Third Monday of June, A. D. 1884, and to continue one week.

A. G. OLMSTED,
Judge Forty-Eighth District.
J. B. BRAWLEY, Clerk.

Smethport, Pa., May 28th, 1884.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF ALIAS LEVARI facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale on the premises described below on MONDAY, JUNE 23, A. D. 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m.

All the defendant's interest in and to all that certain water well and leasehold estate situate in Foster township, McKean county, and state of Pennsylvania, being a part of the Melvin farm and bounded and described as follows: It being a tract of land forty feet square surrounding the water well now owned by the Kendall Water Works, so-called, said square to be formed by using the well as a centre and running a line parallel with road and twenty feet distant from the well, and between it and road and opposite to said line drawn parallel with the road on the other side of the well run another line parallel thereto; said lines to extend far enough so that two lines drawn, one on each side of the well and twenty feet distant therefrom and at right angles to said lines drawn parallel with road, will form a square, and each of said sides will measure forty feet. It is fully understood and agreed that if the said forty feet square does not include land enough to take in the boiler house and tanks now at said water well they are to extend far enough to include the land now occupied by said buildings.

ALSO—One boiler house and service pipes connected with the Kendall Water Works, situate on said property and connected therewith, together with all machinery and fixtures thereon, one boiler, one steam pump, one 250-barrel tank and one 1200-barrel tank, — feet of tubing, — feet of casing, — feet of sucker-rods, engine house, derrick and all tools thereon and all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as

LEGAL.

the property of G. W. D. Judd at the suit of E. E. Duffee.

A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., June 5, 1884.
Geo. A. Sturgeon, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Foreign Attachment.

McKEAN COUNTY, SS.—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

We command you, that you attach T. W. Searl, late of your county, by all and singular his goods and chattels, rights, moneys and credits lands and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever, the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Smethport, in and for said county on the Fourth Monday of May inst., there to answer Rufus Kistler, Michael Kistler, Milo Kistler and Mary E. Lesh surviving partners of the firm of Stephen Kistlers Sons of a plea in assumpsit, and also that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said goods and chattels or any of them may be attached so that they and every of them be and appear before our Court on the said Fourth Monday of May to answer what shall be objected against them and abide the judgment of the Court therein; and have you then and there this writ.

{ Seal of Common Pleas Court. } Witness the Hon. A. G. Olmsted, President Judge of said court at Smethport, the 5th day of May, A. D. 1884.

JOHN B. BRAWLEY, Proth'y.
Per W. F. SPECHT, Deputy.

The above is a true and correct copy of the original in my hands.

Attest. A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
Per R. L. WHITELEY, Dep'y.
N. B. Smiley, Pl'ffs Att'y. May 16-21-4t.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are forbidden to buy or in any way meddle with a pair of brown horses and a harness in the possession of I. H. Deal, as they belong to me and are left with him for a time only.

C. B. BAYNER.

Burning Well, Pa., May 28th, 1884—23-t3.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg on Tuesday, June 10, A. D. 1884, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, for the incorporation of a company under and by virtue of the Corporation Act of 1874 and its supplements, to be known as the "Kane Gas Light and Heating Company." The object and purpose of the said corporation shall be the supplying of light and heat by means of natural or manufactured gas to the inhabitants of the village of Kane and vicinity in Wetmore township, McKean county, Pa., and for that purpose to have and exercise all the rights, privileges and franchises conferred by the said act.

McSWEENEY & BYLES,
21-3w Attorneys for Applicants.

Estray.

Came to the enclosure of the undersigned on or about 28th of May, 1884, a bay mare colt, 3 years old, white strip in face. The owner can have same by proving property, paying charges etc., or it will be disposed of according to law.

MICHAEL ECHART.

Colegrove, Pa., June 4th, 1884. 24-t3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PRESENT OF $50.00
—TO—
Horsemen and Farmers.

CENTAURINE!
—THE GREAT—
Cleansing and Healing Compound

Is positively guaranteed to cure the worst case of Scratches, Corks, Sore Necks, Mud Fever, or Wounds of any Kind on Horse or Man. **Centaurine** has had a local reputation for twenty years dating back to the fall of '59, when product of petroleum was discovered. This is no advertising dodge. The above $50.00 goes. Ask your druggist what our instructions are in regard to it. Recommendations are loud in its praise. It costs you nothing if it fails to perform what it is advertised to do. Price 50 cents per bottle.

OUR TONIC LAXATIVE
HORSE POWDER
is a purely vegetable preparation, free from any mineral, and has a local reputation with Centaurine. They are put up in tin cans, retaining their medical properties while being used. The only true Tonic and Blood Cleansing Compound in the market. Price 25 cents per box.

Do not forget our
White Pine Petroleum Hoof Ointment
The great assister of nature in softening the hardened and feverish hoofs. Try a package of these valuable preparations, and if they don't prove as represented, get your present. Price 25 cents per box. Manufactured by

WILSON & BRENEMAN,
Pharmaceutists,
KENDALL CREEK, PA.

For sale at W. T. Callar's, Smethport, Pa.

EVAN D. KANE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Kane, Pa.

The Best
Meat and Vegetable
MARKET!
—IN—
SMETHPORT

I am prepared to furnish the people of the town and adjacent country with

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c.

—ALSO.—
VEGETABLES
IN THEIR SEASON.

A Full Line of
CANNED GOODS

Highest market price paid for Hides and Pelts.

G. W. WILLIAMS.
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

New Spring Goods

MISS CARSON
Has just received a complete stock of the latest styles of
Millinery Goods!
And is prepared to supply patrons with HATS and BONNETS trimmed in the
LATEST AND FRESHEST STYLES.

☞ Give her a call before purchasing. Don't forget the place—DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE (next door to Young's store.)

J. C. HAMLIN.
—DEALER IN
HARDWARE, STOVES, Etc.
CUTLERY,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY,
SHELF FURNITURE and TIN-WARE.

JOB WORK of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

☞ Customers say that J. C. Hamlin sells goods so low, if not LOWER than they can get them in any other store in the county.

SMETHPORT, cor. Church and Main.

$3 WILL BUY ONE ALL RIGHT Self-Feed, STRAW & HAY CUTTER. The knife is Steel, and tempered, and is fastened to lever with three bolts, and can be easily taken off to sharpen. The length of cut is regulated by the lever to which the knife is bolted. The higher the lever is raised, the longer it will cut. All are warranted. Send for circular which will be mailed FREE. NEWARK MACHINE CO., Newark, O.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE.

SMETHPORT
BOROUGH LOTS

The subscriber offers the following lots in the Borough Plot of Smethport for sale at

LOW PRICES

And on the following reasonable terms. Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of the contract, and the balance in three equal payments in one, two and three years.

The lots number from the northwest corner to the northeast, and from the southwest corner to the southeast in each square, No. 1 being the northwest corner and No. 8 being the southeast corner lot.

IN SQUARE 85.

Lots 1 and 2 facing on Main street, and Lots 5 and 6 facing on Water street.

IN SQUARE 86.

Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 facing on Main street, and Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 facing on Water street.

IN SQUARE 87.

Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 facing on Main street, and Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 facing on Water street.

IN SQUARE 67.

Lots 2, 3 and 4 facing on King street, and Lots 6, 7 and 8 facing on Main street.

IN SQUARES 45, 46, 47, 48.

Sixteen Lots facing on King street, and sixteen Lots facing on Green street.

IN SQUARE 24.

Four Lots facing on Green street, and four Lots facing on North street, four acres lying on the east side of and facing on Main street, bounded by lots of Mrs. Irons, A. D. Hamlin's estate and S. A. Bishop; Outlots facing on North street, containing seventeen acres, on which there is a valuable Stone Quarry for sale or to be leased separate. Also the

OUTLOTS

Lying between Water street and Marvin creek, containing about twenty acres, through which the Bradford and Smethport railroad runs. These lots are well adapted for the location of manufacturing works and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

All information relating to Title and Price of Lots will be given by my attorneys, Messrs. Morrison & Apple, Smethport, Pa.

L. ROGERS.

Leadville, Col., March 28, 1884.

FOR SALE.

One Pair Grey Horses,

Six years old, weigh 2300 pounds. Kind in any harness. Nice family carriage team.

A. T. PALMER.

Smethport, Pa., May 1, 1884.

FOR THE LADIES!

Just received at Mrs. Nash's a full stock of New Spring and Summer Goods in the line of
✣MILLINERY✣
AND
Ladies ✣ Furnishing ✣ Goods.
—Also a fine lot of—
SILK DOLMANS,
WRAPS,
AND JACKETS.

☞ Our regular SPRING OPENING will be held on Saturday, May 10. 19-tf

WAGON,
Carriage and Blacksmith Shop,
MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT, PA.
Wm. Masser, - Prop'r.
HORSESHOEING!
A SPECIALTY.
The Greatest Care Taken in Shoeing Horses with
Bad Feet!
All kinds of Repairing done to order on short notice.

JAMES T. DONOHUE,
PLUMBER
SMETHPORT, PA.
In the rear of Armstrong's Drug Store.
Lead and Iron Pipe for Water, Gas and Steam. Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Kitchen Boilers, Iron Sinks, Pumps etc. 40.

New Carriage Shop
IN SMETHPORT.
CONKLIN WAGONS,
COURTLAND PLATFORMS,
ROAD WAGONS,
CARRIAGES,
AND SLEIGHS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

None but good material used. All work warranted, and prices reasonable. Give me a call and you will go away well pleased.

SHOP ON MECHANIC STREET.

W. H. Wetenhall.

SMETHPORT March 10, 1881.—v1.

EVERYBODY GOES TO
ROONEY'S MARKET
—FOR A—
Nice Piece of Meat
Fresh, Salt or Smoked,
—FOR—
FRESH & SALT FISH
—AND FOR ALL—
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

I will also pay the highest price for
VEAL AND HIDES

☞ CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

Nearly opposite Catholic church, Main st.

J. F. ROONEY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. R. WEAVER. 1876–1884. L. EMERY, JR.

L. EMERY, JR., & CO
41 and 43 Main Street,
BRADFORD PENN'A.

GREAT SUPPLY HOUSE.
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS, AND JOBBERS.

HOUSE SUPPLIES,
PAINTS AND OILS,
WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES, BASKETS,
GRANITE IRON WARE,
COMMON TINWARE,
BLACKSMITHS' SUPPLIES,
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,

SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Solid Sterling Silver Spoons.
BABY CARRIAGES,
BOYS' WAGONS AND CARTS,
GENERAL HARDWARE,
THE BEST KEDZIE WATER FILTER.

☞ You can purchase anything you want at this Establishment.

L. EMERY, JR., & CO.,
BRADFORD, - - PA

GREENEWALDS'
124 Main Street, Bradford, Penn'a.
Opposite Riddell House.

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK!

SPRING AND SUMMER.

NEW MEN'S CLOTHING,
NEW YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
NEW BOYS' CLOTHING,
NEW CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

SOFT HATS, STIFF HATS

FINE FURNISHING GOODS.

GREENEWALDS',
Old Reliable--No Misrepresentation
BRADFORD, PENN'A
124 Main Street, Opposite Riddell House.
ALL NEW STOCK. NO OLD GOODS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRUGS

PATENT MEDICINES,

School Books, Blank Books.

Stationery,

Fancy Goods.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY CAN BE FOUND AT

THE

DRUG & BOOK STORE

OF

A B ARMSTRONG,

Smethport, Pa.

E. B. McCOY,

Druggist & Pharmacist

No 33 Main Street,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Fresh and Reliable Drugs. Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Fine Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, And a Full line of Cigars Always On Hand.

Prescriptions Accurately Compounded Night or Day

[illegible]

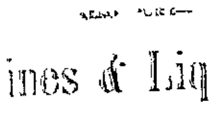
W. T. CALLAR,

DEALER IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES!

TOILET ARTICLES,

Stationery, Etc., Etc.



[illegible]

Wines & Liquors.

General Insurance Agency.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded [illegible]

W. T. CALLAR, SMETHPORT, PA.

C. V. GILLIS,

DEALER IN

Drugs & Medicines

PAINTS, OILS,

FANCY GOODS, &C.

KANE PA.

BERGSTRESSER'S

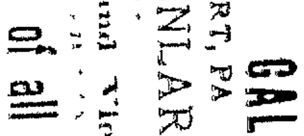
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

SMETHPORT, PA

COPYING AND ENLARGING

Landscaping and Viewing

Picture Frames of all Kinds,



Specht & Sasse,

PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS,

[illegible]

[illegible]

GOLD [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

PE-RU-NA

When every other remedy has failed try [illegible] Peruna. Thousands [illegible] of patients [illegible] physicians and [illegible] all those [illegible] life.

-PERUNA-

[illegible] Throat. The [illegible] Neuralgia, Head ache, Bile in [illegible] Nervousness, Weakness, [illegible] Dyspepsia of the [illegible] by those [illegible]

-PERUNA-

[illegible] $1.35. Directions in [illegible]

DR. THOMAS'

Eclectric Oil!

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

A Medicine with curative properties as impossible to counterfeit as the PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, and which is now having an enormous sale throughout the United States and Canadas.

SCRANTON, PA. [illegible]

LOWELL, MASS. [illegible]

DAVENPORT, IOWA [illegible]

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Health is Wealth!

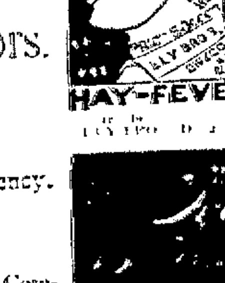
Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment [illegible]

[illegible] WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES [illegible]

THOMPSON & WOOD, Druggists.

[illegible]

CATARRH



[illegible]

[illegible] ELMIRA, N. Y.

[illegible]

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY

— FOR —

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA,

CRAMPS,

Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. It is a sure cure for Galls, Strains, Scratches, Sores, &c., on

HORSES.

One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases

INSTANTANEOUS.

Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Send address for pamphlet [illegible] Price 25 cts. [illegible]

[illegible] Buffalo, N.Y.

AGENTS Wanted [illegible] Books & Bibles [illegible]

BROWNELL BROS

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,

Notions,

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes,

Groceries,

Provisions, etc

AGENT FOR THE

White Sewing Machines

OUR MOTTO—"Justice to all."

Smethport, - Pa.

February 8 1882.

AGENTS [illegible]

McKean County Miner

IS IT POSSIBLE?

[Tidbits.]

Ten weary, footsore travelers,
All in a woeful plight,
Sought shelter at a wayside inn
One dark and stormy night.

"Nine rooms—no more," the landlord said,
"Have I to offer you;
To each of eight a single room,
But the ninth must serve for two."

A din arose. The troubled host
Could only scratch his head,
[illegible] tired men [illegible] one bed.

Then [illegible] host was struck [illegible]—
He was a clever man—
And so to please his guests devised
This most [illegible] plan:

A B C D E F G H I

In room marked A two men were placed,
The third he lodged in B,
The fourth to C was then assigned—
The fifth retired to D.

In E the sixth he tucked away,
In F the seventh man,
The eighth and ninth in G and H,
And then to A he ran.

Wherein the host, as I have said,
Had laid two travelers by;
Then taking one, the tenth and last,
He lodged him safe in I.

Nine single rooms—a room for each—
Were made to serve for ten;
And this it is that puzzles me
And many wiser men.

THE CHOLERA GERM.

Some Curious Information Given by Dr. Koch.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Some very interesting details concerning the recently discovered cholera germ are contained in the sixth cholera report which the leader of the German scientific commission, Dr. Koch, has just sent home from Calcutta. The examination, after examining [illegible] of twenty-two cholera patients [illegible] is satisfied that a special kind of bacteria known as the comma bacillus is always present [illegible] As the vegetation of these bacteria cannot [illegible] cholera, Dr. Koch believes that they are the cause.

[illegible] continued to [illegible] with [illegible] twenty four hours. A similar [illegible] on the damp surface of linen [illegible] and especially on damp earth. After twenty four hours [illegible] into a [illegible] of cholera germs.

A more reassuring fact is that the cholera bacilli [illegible] than almost any other kind of bacteria [illegible] A very small quantity of free acid [illegible] When swallowed [illegible] cholera germs [illegible] destroyed in the process of digestion. Animals fed on bacilli were afterward killed and show [illegible] traces of their presence in either [illegible] intestines. Altogether Dr. Koch's report gives [illegible] that [illegible] in the track of the scourge of the east.

An Anecdote of Jenny Lind.

[illegible]

As an illustration of the constant anxiety of a true artist during their power, one Mrs. [illegible] tells how [illegible] Jenny Lind refused to sit down at all on a day when she was to sing. No, she would walk about the room, humming, perhaps singing perhaps [illegible] but never sitting down the live long day until the performance was over. "Well I remember well enough how only [illegible] on the morning of a performance Jenny Lind, Mme. Goldschmidt, [illegible] Mr. Otto Goldschmidt and myself were in the room and through the morning Jenny Lind and [illegible] singing and practicing and so [illegible] Why, Jenny," said Mr. Goldschmidt, "you must have sung those songs many times already; there is no need for all [illegible]" You are [illegible] Mrs. Goldschmidt [illegible] to her husband, "but Mr. [illegible] and I know what is best for me. I say [illegible] suppose you had called to see Jenny Lind on a day when she was singing. She would probably come into the room with a bundle of [illegible] in her hand, put it on a chair and sit down on it, talk away pleasantly enough for a few minutes, become abstracted and take up her music [illegible] one of the [illegible] and hum it over. Having satisfied herself [illegible] she would replace it and sit down again as calmly as possible and resume the conversation at the point it was left off.

Golden Opportunities Lost.

[Wall Street News.]

"Look here," he remarked to a dealer on Chatham street, "haven't you a brother in the clothing business in this city?"

"Exactly. My brudder Moses vhas dere."

"And how is he doing?"

"Bad, werry bad. Moses vhas not der man to see opportunities."

"How?"

"Vhell, vhen dot flood came Moses should haf peen in der rubber coat and boot peesness, but he vhas not. Den, vhen der riot took blace Moses should haf peen stocked up mit guns und pistols, but he hadn't so much as a trigger. Moses vhas on his vhay to der poor-house, he vhas."

Poetry Aptly Defined.

[Texas Siftings.]

The opening of a flower is poetry, so is the sunrise, the rainbow, the smile of a maiden, the roar of the ocean tides, the love in your heart for your home, your friends, your God; if these are anything to you, you care for poetry; there is poetry in you.

New York Sun: "Are the sails on the ship of state made from the presidential canvass?" asks a young statesman from Brooklyn.

An Old Saw New Honed.

[Philadelphia Call.]

Plumber—Have you Mr. Rich's bill made out yet?

Clerk—Yes, sir, but I want to make another one. There is a big mistake in it.

Plumber—What sort of a mistake?

Clerk—The bill should be $1.17, but I got the figures transposed, and made it out for $71.17.

Plumber—Are you sure the 17 cents is right?

Clerk—Oh, yes, perfectly correct.

Plumber—Then never mind about making any change. Take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves.

Essay on Geography.

A London journal informs its readers that "preservation of the Adirondack forests is at last engaging the people of the west who wish to protect their valuable prairie lands from drought."

It is claimed by astronomers that the [illegible] as to make a complete circle in the course of two years.

As When She was Young

"I have used Parker's Hair Balsam and like it better than any similar preparation I know of," writes Mrs. Cleo Perry, wife of Rev. P. Perry, of Coldbrook Springs, Mass. "My hair was almost entirely gray, but a dollar bottle of the Balsam has restored the softness and the brown color it had when I was young—not a single gray hair left. Since I began applying the Balsam my hair has stopped falling out, and I find that it is a perfectly harmless and agreeable dressing."

THE PRINCE OF FILIBUSTERS.

The World-Wide Deeds of Gen. Henningsen, an Englishman.

[illegible]

The prince of filibusters, so far as they were known in Washington, was Gen. Henningsen. He was an English man by birth, and, after having received a military education, he left for Spain, when [illegible] years of age to serve in the [illegible] of Don Carlos as a staff officer [illegible] After [illegible] and on the death of the [illegible] returned to England in 1840 [illegible] from the youthful officer's pen his story of a "Twelve Month's Campaign with Zumalacarregui." He [illegible] the prophet of [illegible] the banner of rebellion in [illegible] Spain to the [illegible] was a strange translation but [illegible] sufficient for him that a [illegible] he [illegible] several [illegible] furnished the material for [illegible] volumes published [illegible] Such occasions were rare, however.

The Hungarian revolution of 1848 and 1849 found him [illegible] with Kossuth, and he was appointed governor of Comorn. Henning [illegible] a European reputation in that disastrous struggle and was lionized on his return to England. Young [illegible] with great literary talent [illegible] the friendship of Wellington [illegible] fresh fields of adventure. He [illegible] to America, where his reputation had preceded him, and society welcomed him everywhere. He married a southern widow, Mrs. [illegible] county, Georgia, a niece of Senator Berrien, a devoted and cultivated woman. For a while he devoted himself to literary work and published [illegible] popular [illegible] of William Walker [illegible] Central America astonished the world [illegible] to his [illegible] of the [illegible] but the [illegible] from California [illegible] to conquer and imperil the peace of two continents.

Henningsen threw himself into the ranks of the American phalanx with his [illegible] his fortune. His life were freely risked and although he lost the one and exposed the other on a score of well-fought fields, he never regretted his experience with the so-called "Filibusters." "I feel proud of having been one of them," he wrote [illegible] "and [illegible] to command [illegible] of [illegible] their personal devotion and attachment. His comrades [illegible] the best soldiers the world ever saw and [illegible] [illegible] Walker was the peer of the world [illegible] fighting [illegible] Central America and encountered [illegible] days and nights of incessant fighting. [illegible] a whisper of surrender.

[illegible] of the [illegible] who [illegible] "filibusters" [illegible] marched from the [illegible] and [illegible] Henningsen [illegible] turned the town leaving [illegible] of the [illegible] "Granada." Then a United States navy captain interfered to [illegible] starving heroes [illegible] of Central America was past forever. During the [illegible] part of our [illegible] he [illegible] commanded [illegible] Virginia. He was [illegible] Jefferson Davis, who had a regular genius for [illegible] Henningsen had [illegible] the verdict of posterity by [illegible] contemptuous [illegible] the latter could never forgive. [illegible] he lived [illegible] in Washington a general favorite [illegible] his amiable disposition and stainless character were known. He was a warm and [illegible] friend of [illegible] At one time he visited the ever faithful isle with a view of taking a personal part in the insurrection, but the opportunity did not come and he died in peace at home.

[illegible] Colored Singer [illegible]

[illegible]

Our author has thrown much interest into the [illegible] of musical feeling among the colored people of America by his [illegible] remarks and has not [illegible] their aptitude for song. The writer of [illegible] has been detained on the wharf of Charleston [illegible] listening to the singing produced by the [illegible] chorus of a divided company of male and female stevedores as they tramped from one vessel to another burdened by heavy burdens on their backs [illegible] slavery were a thing of the [illegible]

There lived the musical wonder that puzzled Auber so much, the so-called "Black Swan," Elizabeth Greenfield, whose voice ranged from [illegible] on the third additional line above the so-prano clef, thus showing a compass of nearly four octaves [illegible] more than the celebrated Agujari, known in musical history as la Bastardella, who according to the hints of her voice as [illegible] by Mozart, had an extension of [illegible] octaves from [illegible] on the first line below the [illegible] treble clef to the do on the sixth space above the same staff. It will be observed that the compass of la Bastardella exceeded that of Miss Greenfield in the upper [illegible] fell far short in the lower register, which was [illegible] reedy and resonant as the voice of any baritone. [illegible] This phenomenal singer lived and died in Philadelphia a few years ago. Is the American Mozart or Beethoven to be of African extraction? Who knows. The writer of this has been called on to decide prizes for the best composition by contestants of that race and the [illegible] without form.

A Base Ball Crank,

[Washington Republican.]

"There is a man in the government hospital for the insane," said an ex-governor of Maryland, "who is perfectly sane on every subject except base ball. He knows more about base ball than any other man in America. The authorities have humored him so that he has been able to cover the wall of his large room with intricate schedules of the games played since base ball began its career. He has the record of every important club and the individual record of every important player. He takes an astrological view of the game. He explains every defeat and every success on astrological principles. It is because a man was born in this month or under this star or that. He has figured it all out. His sense has gone with it. He is the typical base ball crank."

ERYSIPELAS and Salt Rheum was driven entirely away from Mrs. J. C. Anderson, Peshtigo, Wis., by Burdock Blood Bitters. No equal as a blood purifier.

WHITE PINE Petroleum Hoof Ointment for hard and feverish hoofs. Sold by W. T. Callar. Price 25 cts.

The Pitch Lake at Trinidad.

[United States Consul Fowler's Report.]

I visited the so-called Pitch lake, Trinidad, Sept. 20, 1882, landing per steamer at La Brea, on the west coast of Trinidad, about forty miles south of the port of Port-of-Spain. The lake in question is situated about one and one-half miles from the shore. There is a gentle ascent of 140 feet from the shore to the lake. The named lake is a misnomer, if we understand by the term a cavity containing a liquid. The contents of this cavity or supposed cavity, is a concrete, slightly flexible mass of pitch. It is a level plain, on which bushes and patches of vegetable formation and pools of water are seen here and there over the surface. There is no difficulty in walking or wading over it from end to end, or from side to side. The shape of this plain is a sort of ellipse or ovoid. The water in the pools is rain water, having a slight iron taste.

Arriving on the plateau I found first a number of chestnut colored females washing, and bleaching linen and in other parts a number of two wheeled carts, drawn each by a single horse in the act of being loaded with pitch. Scattered here and there over the surface were to be seen dark, yellow-brown colored men with pickaxes digging out large clods of pitch which is gathered out from the pit and piled up for the carters. The pitch at almost every blow of the pickax broke off with a sinuous fracture quite easily. Each lump of pitch exhibited air cavities of the size of a pigeon's egg, larger or smaller. I was informed by the diggers that they never dig deep enough to find the pitch soft and plastic, but they asserted that in the course of a couple of days the cavity which they had dug would be again level with the surrounding plain. This assertion, I think must be taken with considerable reservation.

A. T. Stewart's Method.

[Duke of Argyle.]

When I was in New York, a few years ago, one of the sights which was pointed out to me was a house of great size and of great beauty, both in respect to material and workmanship. In these respects at least if not in its architecture, it was equal to any of the palaces which are owned by private citizens in any of the richest capitals of the Old World. It was built wholly of pure white marble, and the owner not having been satisfied with any of the marbles of America, had come to the expense of importing Italian marble for the building. This beautiful and costly house was, I was further told, the property of a Scotchman who had emigrated to America with no other fortune and no other capital than his own good brains.

He had begun by selling ribbons. By selling cheap and for ready money, but always also goods of the best quality he had soon acquired a reputation for dealings which were eminently advantageous to those who bought, that those who bought were the public, and so a larger and larger portion of the public became eager to secure the advantages of this exceptionally moderate and honest dealer. With the industry of his race he had also its thrift and the constant turning of his capital on an ever increasing scale coupled with his own limited expenditure, had soon led to larger and larger savings. These again had been judiciously invested in promoting every public undertaking which promised advantage to his adopted country and which by fulfilling that promise could alone be remunerative. And so by a process which in every step of it was an eminent service to the community of which he was a member he became what is called a millionaire.

A Memory of Casamicciola.

[illegible]

At the concert in the hotel parlor, a young lady who had sung requested the English gentleman who had accompanied her to play something. Strangely enough he began Chopin's "Funeral March." A Frenchman shrugged his shoulders, and with the remark: "The Englishman would bury us with his music. I'll go outside till he is through," left the room. The Frenchman out of all that company alone was saved. In the dining room below twenty six sat at table; only one was rescued alive. In that debris the strings of the piano still strung, were prominent, and beside them a dainty slipper. Our guide swept his hand across the strings. It may have been fancy, but so heartrending and so human sounded the cry that we fled silently and tearfully away, and hushed and heartbroken took our seats on the steamer to await there rather than on the land the hour for setting out for Naples. Vesuvius looked cruel that evening, yet it is not the burning mountain one need fear. It is the slumbering volcano. Vesuvius had not sent forth flame or smoke for centuries until that day when like an explosion it belched forth the accumulated ashes which destroyed Pompeii.

A Shrewd Move.

[Philadelphia Call.]

Minks—Yes, my boy, I am going to Salt Lake City to live.

Finks—But you don't expect to become a Mormon, do you?

Minks—Certainly not, but don't tell Mrs. Minks I said so. You see I have a special object in settling where a man can have as many wives as he wants, though of course I will never have but one.

Finks—A special object?

Minks—Yes. I never can get Mrs. Minks to keep my buttons sewed on, but I think there will be no more trouble about that when we settle in Salt Lake City.

Finks—Why not?

Minks—When the buttons are off I will just gently hint to Mrs. Mink that she needs more help and they will go on in a jiff.

A Crushed Dandy.

Diminutive dude—Why do you make me wait until the last dance? Young lady—Oh, to give you time to grow.

"W" in The Century: The idle rich and the idle poor—the two classes we have chiefly, if not solely, to dread.

The San Franciscan: We need legislation to do away with the rules and precedents set up by the lawyers, and which make their trade brisk, whatever they do for the public.

Wonderful Cures

The press of the country is constantly filled with wonderful cures which have transpired through the agency of some medicine in their immediate neighborhood. Some of these have some foundation, but a great number have no better basis than the flighty imagination of the writer. The following case, however, is without precedent, and anyone is given the privilege of writing to the subscriber and finding if he tells the truth.

Erie, Pa.

DR. HARTMAN—I cannot but feel it my duty to express to you before your departure from our city my thanks for the great benefit I received from the use of your medicine *Peruna*. One bottle placed me square on my feet after a sickness of four weeks which confined me to my bed and then left me lame and crippled. Three days from the commencement of the use of your remedy he cane was dispensed with, and in a week I was perfectly well. N. J. WRIGHT, Business Agent Evening *Herald*, Erie.

For a pamphlet on the "Ills of Life," address Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, Ohio, they will send it free of charge.

COAL ashes in heated apartments will make the soil light and loose.

HORRID, yes, it is, that we must suffer from disease, but from Heart Disease, nervousness and sleeplessness, Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator will give you immediate relief; thousands say so. $1 per bottle at druggist.

WITHOUT RIVERS OR ROADS.

Mexico During the Rainy Season—The Fantastic Burro.

[Letter in New York World.]

Not only is Mexico without rivers, but it is without roads. Cortez made a good artificial road from Vera Cruz up to Mexico 350 years ago, and this is still in use for the occasional wagon, but the employment of wagons for transporting either freight or passengers is scarcely known in Mexico. The reason for this doubtless is that in the rainy season—June to September, inclusive—the roads are well nigh impassable.

Mules have been known to be drowned in the very streets of this city, stuck in the mud at first, and as they struggled to get free at last swallowed up out of sight. "You see that place in the street yonder where it is improved?" asked an acquaintance of me the other day, indicating a spot on the next block.

I said yes.

"That's a bad place in the rainy season," he continued. "I once saw a team of forty mules stalled there while trying to draw an empty wagon."

As a result of this tenacious quality of the soil in heavy rains, in a country where it rains every day for four months, the most of the transportation in Mexico has always been done by huacaleros and donkeys. The huacaleros still do the most of it. These are porters, native Mexicans, with a hundred to a hundred and fifty pounds of some staple or merchandise strapped upon each of their backs. These make very long journeys, sometimes alone and sometimes in large parties, and they carry every imaginable thing that is grown or used in the country. Some of these are women and some children. Whoever rides out of this city early any morning on the road by which Cortez fought his way in shall see hundreds of these copper-colored peons with strings of live chickens, geese and turkeys around their necks and hanging head downward. They have brought this live freight ten, twenty, thirty, fifty miles, and still they go much of the time upon a short-stepping trot that must carry them five or six miles every hour. I would like to back a healthy huacalero to go as you please against Rowell.

Some of these porters are laden with green grass for the city horses (these women and girls mostly); some with charcoal, the only fuel of the country; some with wheat or bags of corn; some with [illegible]. A strong man here and there will carry a great load of earthen pots and round jugs, half a cart load, held on in some mysterious manner by a string that goes around each of the out jugs; and I have seen this porter sit by the wayside to rest, leaning back against his thirty cubic feet of crockery cargo that towered far above his head and sticking his legs straight out before him, the only way to dispose of them. I have wished that I could see him get up, but I never happened to be present when that convulsion took place.

The donkey or burro trains form an auxiliary to the landscape that is quite as pictorial and more fantastic. They carry everything that the huacaleros don't. His little burro, with his average load, looks very much like a cat tied between two bundles of wheat. Look out the window in the morning early and you will see half a dozen burros up and down the street halting before the doors and delivering milk, the good milk cans two or three of them strapped to each of his sides.

Considering that Mexico is as densely populated as the United States it becomes obvious that this transportation by toting must be quite insufficient. The result has always been a paucity of the exchange of different products, so that locally Mexico in regard to luxury [illegible] half-civilized. The [illegible] slope of the Sierras grows fruits which the people of the City of Mexico never taste, and the manufactures of one state are often quite unknown to those of another.

In a trip last week over the divide, 250 miles towards the Pacific on the Mexican National, the train took on at one of the stations a ton or so of hand-some copper kettles, pans, etc., evidently beaten out by hand. I asked some questions and Vice President Purdy said: "We carry those up to Mexico to market. They are so heavy that peons could not carry them all this distance at a price that would allow the market's profit. The railroad solves the problem and gives the cook of the capital copper utensils, when he has always hitherto used earthen." Railroads will make the various parts of this republic acquainted with each other for the first time.

San Francisco's Way.

[The Current.]

San Francisco, in 1849, had a mayor and common council, but no police force, not a street was paved or lighted, and each individual had to protect his own property from a gang of desperate roughs calling themselves "Hounds," who attacked different quarters of the city at pleasure, firing at men, women and children indiscriminately. One day the citizens organized and arrested a number of "Hounds," improvised a court, empanelled a jury, and tried and convicted the prisoners, who, however, escaped, as there was no jail in which to put them. This stopped the exploits of the "Hounds," temporarily.

In 1851 lawlessness took root again in the city, and incendiarism was frequent. One evening a merchant was knocked down in his store by some robbers, who were subsequently arrested and placed in jail. Fearing that they would not be punished, the people appointed a committee, who secured a jury, and the prisoners were sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment. Several more scoundrels were subsequently arrested and hung with the celerity of lightning. The majority of the rascals fled to Australia and other points, whence they had drifted, and perfect security for life and property was obtained. Then the committee left the regular authorities to exercise their functions, and the city had peace for a long time. They stopped when they had removed the source of disturbance and did not in turn become a terror to the community.

A Champion of Bald Heads.

[Arkansaw Traveler.]

During a performance of "A Bunch of Keys," at the Capital theatre, the other night, and just as one of the performers cracked a nut on the bald head of the hotel clerk, an old fellow in the audience rose and exclaimed: "This thing's gone fur enough, and I don't think that the law should allow a feller to crack hickory nuts on a man's bald head. I am a bald headed man, myself, and I think that feller casts reflections on every man in the house." It was with difficulty that he was quieted, but finally he sat down. After awhile one of the hotel men struck a match on the clerk's head, and the sympathizing citizen raved until the police removed him.

Laugh or Cry?

[Boston Transcript.]

In middle life we laugh quite merrily over our early photographs, wonder if we should laugh or cry if in youth we could see the pictures of what we shall be when we arrive at middle life!

She Sat There.

A San Francisco woman seated herself in the opera house and threatened to "holler fire" if the policeman removed her. She sat the opera out unmolested.

Stuyvesant's Pear Tree.

[Exchange.]

Stuyvesant's pear tree, at the corner of Third avenue and Thirteenth street, New York, is the oldest living thing in the city. It was planted by Governor Stuyvesant in 1647.

FOR Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Cramp and Colic there is no remedy superior to the genuine Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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For Brain, Nerves, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs. An Unequaled Invigorant. Cures

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Remarkable Cures of Catarrh of the Bladder, Inflammation, Irritation of Kidneys and Bladder, Stone or Gravel Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Dropsical Swellings, Female Diseases, Incontinence of Urine, all Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs in either sex. For Unhealthy or Unnatural Discharges use also "Chapin's Injection Fleur," each $1. For SYPHILIS, either contracted or hereditary taint, use Chapin's Constitution Bitter Syrup, $1.00 per bottle, and Chapin's Syphilitic Pills, $2.00, and Chapin's Syphilitic Salve, $1.00. 6 bottles Syrup, 2 of Pills, 1 salve, by Express on receipt of $10.00, or at Druggists. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

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Having a large assortment of remnants and pieces of handsome [illegible] silks, satins and velvets we are putting them up in assorted bundles and furnishing them for Crazy Patchwork Cushions, Mats, Tidies, &c., &c. Package No. 1 [illegible] bundle of exquisite silks, satins and brocaded velvets (all different). Just the thing for the most superb pattern of fancy work. Sent postpaid for 50 cents in postal note or unused stamps. Package No. 2—contains three times as much as Package No. 1. Sent postpaid for $1.00. These are all of the very finest quality, and cannot be equaled at any other silk works in the U. S. at three times our prices. They will please any lady. One order always brings a dozen more. Ladies' Manual of Fancy Work with 400 illustrations and full instructions for artistic fancy work, handsomely bound, postpaid 50 cents. Order now. Address THE ROCHESTER SILK CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Easy to use. A certain cure. Not expensive. Three months' treatment in one package. Good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Dizziness, Hay Fever, &c. Fifty cents. By all Druggists, or by mail. E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

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D. Langell's Asthma and Catarrh Remedy.

Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians and receiving no benefit, I was compelled, during the last five years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath; my sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE for ASTHMA and CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES, so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Any person not fully satisfied after using one-third of a box can return the remainder to the proprietor and the money will be refunded, or send me your address for a trial package FREE OF CHARGE. Mrs. W. T. Brown, Monroe, Texas, writes: "I suffered with Asthma 9 years. Your remedy has completely cured me. I wish all afflicted with Asthma and Catarrh to send for it." Publish this for the benefit of the afflicted. Should your druggist not keep the Remedy, I can send it by mail on receipt of price $1.00. For sale by all druggists. Address D. LANGELL, Appleton, Ohio.

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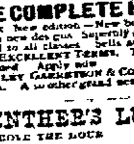

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A PRIZE Send six cents for postage and receive free a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

CUBA BRANCH To take effect Jan. 1, 1884.

Westward 28	Westward 26	Stations	Eastward 25	Eastward 27
p.m	a.m		a.m	p.m
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ar. Cuba Lv.	10 00	5 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lv. Little Genesee Ar.	11 4?	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bolivar	11 55	6 50

B. C. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Man'gr

JNO. C. McKENNA, G. P. A.

BRADFORD BORDELL & KINZUA RAILroad Time Table. Takes effect Monday Jan. 1, 1884.

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.

STATIONS.		1	3	5	7
		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Bradford	Dep	7 10	1 2?	4 30	
Smethport	Ar	10 05	3 20	6 25
Duke Centre		9 31	2 51	5 51	
Eldred		9 50	3 10	6 10	
Bolivar		10 51	4 11	7 11	7 20
Richburg		10 [illegible]	4 18	7 18	6 47
Allentown		11 15	4 35	7 35	7 45
Wellsville		11 50	5 10	8 10	8 20

NORTHWARD TRAINS.

STATIONS.		2	4	6	8
		a.m	a.m	p.m	p.m
Wellsville	Lv	6 00	9 30	2 18	6 00
Allentown		6 35	10 05	2 53	6 35
Richburg		6 47	10 17	3 05	7 18
Bolivar		6 5?	0 29	3 1?	7 00
Eldred		8 00	11 30	4 20	
Duke Centre		8 1?	11 49	4 39	
Smethport		7 3?	11 20	4 10	
Bradford	Ar	9 40	1 10	6 00	

Through fare between Bradford, Smethport, Eldred and all points in the Allegany oil field. SUNDAY TRAINS—Leave Wellsville at 7.30 a.m., Allentown 8.05, Richburg 8.17, Bolivar 8.2?, Eldred 9.30, Duke Centre 9.49, Smethport 10.20, arriving at Bradford at 11.10 a.m. Returning—Leave Bradford at 4 p.m., arriving at Smethport at 5.50, Duke Centre 5.21, Eldred 5.40, Bolivar 6.41, Richburg 6.49, Allentown 7.0?, Wellsville 7.10.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

BUFFALO NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Time-Table takes effect Jan. 6, 1884.

a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	Northward Ar. STATIONS. Southward Lv.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 00	7 15	1 10	Buffalo	8 00	2 4?	5 00
8 45	6 47		Ebenezer	8 17		5 3?
8 37	6 46		Spring Brook	8 2?		5 4?
8 36	6 41	12 42	Elma	8 2?		6 1?
8 16	6 30		Jamison	8 3?		6 1?
8 06	6 20	12 28	East Aurora	8 4?		[illegible]
7 54	6 15		Wales	[illegible]		[illegible]
7 41	6 04		Holland	9 04		[illegible]
7 32	5 56		Protection	9 14		[illegible]
7 24	5 47	12 07	R. & S. W. R. Jun	9 21		[illegible]
7 16	5 40	11 55	Arcade	9 2?	4 1?	[illegible]
7 03	5 26	11 48	Yorkshire	9 3?	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 51	5 15	11 36	Machias Junc.	9 5?	4 2?	[illegible]
6 36	5 03	11 26	Franklinville	10 04	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 28	4 45		Ischua	10 21		[illegible]
6 08	4 20	11 00	Hinsdale	10 34	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 55	4 15	10 4?	Erie Ry Junc.	10 48	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 50	4 10	10 41	Olean	10 50	[illegible]	[illegible]
a.m.	3 52	10 2?	Westons	11 0?	[illegible]	
	3 45	10 22	Portville	11 1?	[illegible]	
	3 30	10 14	Eldred	11 2?	[illegible]	
	3 1?	9 52	Larrabees	11 4?	[illegible]	
	3 05	9 45	[illegible]	[illegible]		
	3 00	9 40	Turtle Point	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	2 45	9 29	Port Allegany	12 0?	[illegible]	
	2 2?	9 10	Liberty	12 2?	[illegible]	
	2 21	9 02	Keating	12 3?	[illegible]	
	2 0?	8 40	Shippen	12 54		
	1 4?	8 2?	Emporium	1 45	7 30	
	p.m.	a.m.	Lv. Ar.	p.m.	p.m.	

	STATIONS	
a.m.	via. Penn R.R.	[illegible]
11 05	Lv. Renovo Ar.	[illegible]
9 40	Lock Haven	[illegible]
8 46	Williamsport	12 10
4 20	Harrisburg	[illegible]
[illegible]	Philadelphia	[illegible]
7 55	New York	[illegible]
10 10	Lv. Washington Ar.	[illegible]
p.m.		a.m.

CLERMONT BRANCH

L'v Northw'd		STATIONS.	L'v Southw'd	
P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.
4.05	8 45	Larrabees	11 35	[illegible]
[illegible]	8 3?	Frisbee	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.42	8 17	Farmers Valley	12 0?	[illegible]
2.30	8 06	Smethport	12 14	[illegible]
2 10	7 41	Crosby	12 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	7.3?	Colegrove	12 [illegible]	[illegible]
2.04	7 25	Hamlin	[illegible]	[illegible]
1.52	7 10	Wernwag	[illegible]	[illegible]
1.42	7 00	Clermont	[illegible]	7 0?

OLEAN, BRADFORD & WARREN DIVISION

EASTWARD

	a.m	a.m	p.m	p.m
Bradford Lv.	7 2?	9 15	4 1?	[illegible]
Tarport	[illegible]	9 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Babcock Mills	7 45	9 2?	[illegible]	[illegible]
Derrick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillmor	[illegible]	9 40	[illegible]	[illegible]
Red Rock	8 1?	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bells Camp	8 23	10 0?	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Line	8 23	10 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knapps Creek	8 40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Four Mile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olean	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 45	[illegible]
Bradford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richburg	10 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WESTWARD

	a.m	a.m	p.m	p.m
Richburg Lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bolivar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Four Mile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knapps Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Line	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bells Camp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Red Rock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillmor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Derrick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Babcock Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tarport	[illegible]	12 41	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bradford Ar.	[illegible]	12 45	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sunday trains leave Olean at 7.30 p.m., arriving at Bradford 8.10 p.m. Leave Bradford 8 10 a.m., arriving at Olean 11 00 a.m.

KENDALL & ELDRED DIVISION

Eastward			STATIONS	Westward		
p.m	p.m	a.m		a.m	a.m	p.m
[illegible]	4 00	10 55	Ar. Richburg Lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bolivar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	9 1?	Eldred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	8 50	Prentissvale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 33	2 45	8 54	Duke Centre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2 38	8 38	Rixford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 00	2 19	8 31	Summit City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 55	2 05	8 17	Dallas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sawyer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 40	[illegible]	8 0?	Lafferty	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1 45	8 00	Tarport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 30	1 40	7 55	Lv. Bradford Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BRADFORD & KINZUA DIVISION

Eastward			STATIONS	Westward		
p.m	p.m	a.m		a.m	a.m	p.m
8 40	3 25	11 3?	Ar. Bradford Lv.	7 00	10 00	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	11 17	DeGolia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	11 12	Custer City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	11 04	Long Bird	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 25	2 33	10 56	Elmwood	7 45	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 13	2 20	10 45	Marshburg	8 00	10 45	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10 35	Wildcat	8 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1 25	10 10	Mormona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 30	1 15	10 01	Dew Drop	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1 00	9 53	Kinzua	9 15	11 40	[illegible]

p.m	p.m	a.m	via B. P. & W. RR	a.m	p.m	p.m
5 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	9 05	Irvineton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 30		8 24	Tidioute	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 10		7 30	Oil City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 45		8 30	Pittsburg		[illegible]	[illegible]
a.m		p.m			p.m	a.m

ROCHESTER DIVISION

LEAVE ROCHESTER at 7.30 a.m. and 3.40 p.m., arriving at Olean 1.35 p.m. and 9.17 p.m. LEAVE OLEAN at 7.08 a.m. and 1.35 p.m., arriving at Rochester at 7.15 and 10 p.m.

WM. S. BALDWIN, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

GEO. S. GATCHELL, Gen'l Sup't.

J. W. WATSON, Supt. Narrow Gauge Division.

ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG R. R.

New Time Table, take effect Monday, Feb. 17, 1884

ROCHESTER DIVISION

Eastward Acc.	Eastward Mail	Eastward Exp	STATIONS. Eastern Time.	Westward Mail	Westward Exp	Westward Acc
a.m	p.m	a.m		a.m	p.m	p.m
9 55	9 10	11 35	Ar. Rochester Lv.	4 45	5 30	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	11 04	Scottsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10 49	Mumford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10 3?	Leroy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	7 41	0 12	Pavillion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 45	[illegible]	10 00	Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 30	7 05	9 48	Warsaw	[illegible]	7 05	[illegible]
7 10	6 49	9 3?	Silver Lake Jun	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
a.m.	[illegible]	9 23	Gainesville	8 49	[illegible]	[illegible]
	6 25	9 14	Pike	9 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bliss	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	5 59	8 30	Farmersville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	8 12	Machias	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	7 47	Ashford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	4 44	[illegible]	Ellicottville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	4 30	[illegible]	Bradford Junc	11 05	[illegible]	[illegible]
	4 10	[illegible]	Salamanca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Carrollton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	4 05	6 59	Limestone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	3 47	6 45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	3 30	6 30	Bradford	12 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	2 48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	2 38	5 34	Custer City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	5 55	Johnsonburg Jun	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	3 30	Ridgway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	11 44	3 10	Little Toby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	11 16	2 43	Brockwayville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	10 30	2 10	Falls Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	10 30	1 40	DuBois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	10 08		Carlisle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	10 02	1 14	Sykes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	9 54		Cramer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	9 41	12 55	Big Run	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	9 30	12 44	Bells Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	9 1?	12 32	Punxsutawney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	9 15	12 0?	Clayville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	a.m.			p.m.	a.m.	
		8 30	Lv. Pittsburg Ar.		[illegible]	
		p.m.	Allegh'y Val R.R.		a.m.	

BUFFALO DIVISION

Eastward Exp	Eastward Mail	Eastward Exp	STATIONS	Westward Mail	Westward Exp
p.m.		a.m.		a.m.	p.m.
7 30		10 05	Ar. Buffalo Lv.	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]	William St. Dep	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 02		9 36	Orchard Park	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 50		9 14	West Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 38		9 00	Golden	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 15		8 31	Springville	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 47		8 05	West Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 21	4 5?	7 30	Ashford	10 10	[illegible]
p.m.	p.m.	a.		a.m.	a.m.

☞ Trains leaving Buffalo make direct connections at Ashford with all trains on the Rochester Division for all points east and west on the line.

The Express trains connect at Buffalo with N. Y. C. & H. R. R. for points east, with L. S. & M. S. R. R., Michigan Central R. R. and Grand Trunk, for all points in Michigan and West. At Salamanca with N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for the west, and Erie R. R. for the east. The Express Trains leaving Buffalo connect at Salamanca with N. Y. P. & O. and Erie railroads for points east and west, at Bradford with Narrow Gauge system for all points in Oil Regions, at Johnsonburg for all points on the P. & E. R. R. The afternoon Express from Buffalo connects at Falls Creek with A. V. R. R. for Pittsburgh and points east and west. Passengers from Pittsburgh for Buffalo and Rochester and intermediate stations, should take the Allegheny Valley R. R. train leaving Union depot, Pittsburgh, 8.30 p.m. Buffalo passengers take the Erie R. R. for William Street depot.

Connections for east and west are made at Rochester with the New York Central & Hudson River R. R.; and at Salamanca with the N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Jamestown, Mansfield, Cincinnati, Chicago and the west, also with the Erie R. R. for Hornellsville, and eastern points. Bradford with the Narrow Gauge system to all points in the oil regions, at Ridgway with P. & E. R. R. for Emporium, Williamsport, Philadelphia and Baltimore; at Falls Creek with Allegheny Valley R. R. for Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, St. Louis and the west at [illegible]

I. S. EMERY, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

JAS. T. GARDNER, Gen'l Superintendent.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Tuesday, May 13th, 1884.

Ar. Eastw'd.		STATIONS.	Lv. Westw'd	
A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
7.16	1.30	Coudersport	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.08	1.25	Hammonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.04	1.21	Olmsted	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.53	1.10	Nelsons	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.47	1.14	Knowltons	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.44	1.04	Roulette	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.40	1.00	Pomeroy Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.30	12.52	Burtville	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.25	12.48	Silver Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.19	12.40	Coleman	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.12	12.35	Port Allegany	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains run on New York time.

B. A. McCLURE, Supt.

[illegible]